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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO. 185 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	To
11th Oct.	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan..	10000
18th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
1st Nov.	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
8th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora..	10500
15th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
22nd ,,	salsette ..	6000	Moldavia..	10000
29th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina....	12500
13th ,,	Caledonia	8010	.....	..
20th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia..	10000
27th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10500
10th ,,	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
24th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10.00
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ,,	salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
21st ,,	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora..	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia..	10000
* 1st April.	Himalaya.	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	salsette ..	6000	Mongolia..	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

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	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
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,, LONDON	,, 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

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For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	29th Sept.	10th Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr.	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5500	6th Nov	28th Nov.

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Hornby Road, Bombay.

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SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
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Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona A&C	7467	21st Jan..	....
City of Birmingham ..A&C	7475*	23rd Feb..	21st Feb ..
City of Calcutta ..A&C	7680*	12th Mar..	10th Mar..
Trafford Hall A	5321	21st Mar..	....
City of Manchester ..A&C	5551	....	25th Mar..
City of Paris A&C	9235*	13th April.	11th April.
City of Karachi A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore ..A&C	6375	....	29th April
City of Birmingham ..A&C	7475	27th May..	25th May..

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

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FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	278	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1.091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	....	737

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Jamnagar—Kathiawar, Kalbadevie-Bombay
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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

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WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
DWARKA 1695, Th. 9th Oct. 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
LINGA 2185, Fri. 10th Oct. *6 a.m. Direct.
LHASA 2184, Mon. 13th Oct. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C.M.

‡ Cutch Mandvie.
* Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
† Porebunder Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "DWARKA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 9th October, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(*Weekly.*)

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(Fortnightly).

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on.
†PUNDUA ... 3305 Thursday, 16th October.
*PALAMCOTTA 3413 ,, 30th October.
†PURNEA ... 3306 ,, 13th Nov.
*PENTAKOTA ..3418 Thursday, 27th Nov.

†Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

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Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
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7th October, 1913.
161

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OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALLS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125. deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
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do. do. 125. deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gale.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

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PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

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Apply with testimonials to the PRINCIPAL.

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Panchgani Municipality.

WANTED TEMPORARY suboverseers, only men with practical building experience apply stating age and qualifications to
G. WITTET,
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WANTED—By a *batchelor* living near Sea Worli—20 minutes walk from Parel tram or rail (5 minutes bicycle) a chum—share expenses—about Rs. 30 to 40 per month each. Suit Railway-shops employee Apply Box 80, care of "Bombay Chronicle." 0553

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WANTED—A Band Master for Native Infantry Band, ex-Non-commissioned Officer of British Regimental Band preferred.—Apply BAND PRESIDENT, 36th Sikhs, Lucknow.

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WANTED—IMMEDIATELY by bachelor (European) furnished room and bathroom (absolutely private) with or without board, Fort or Apollo Bunder. Apply X C/o. "Bombay Chronicle."

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THE ELECTRIC INSPECTOR,
P. W. D., C. P., Nagpur.

BUYING AGENT with offices in Glasgow, offers services to reliable firms on reasonable Commission. Any class of goods and Engineering Specialities. Good connection with Manufacturers. Apply Box No. 83, "Bombay Chronicle." 0573

FOR SALE.

A FEW couples of Fox-hounds for sale. Apply Capt. T. LUCAS, Govt. House, Poona.

FOR SALE—LADY'S long Fur Coat. Cost 10 guineas. No reasonable offer refused. Can be seen by apply to Box No. 77, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0551

FOR SALE—16-20 H. P. 4 Cylinder Sunbeam MOTOR CAR in first class order and condition. Rs. 4,500 or offer. Owner gone home. Apply Box No. 82, "Bombay Chronicle." 0573

FOR SALE two Genuine IVORY PIECES. Both measuring about 7½ feet in length. Weight 100 lbs. each. Apply.
HARIDAS MADHAVJI RAJA,
c/o. Chhaganlal & Co.,
Opp. Kalbadevi Post Office, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—COMMODIOUS COTTAGE and BUNGALOW at Lanoulie fully furnished. Excellent situation, over looking lake. For rent and particulars apply to Mrs. HARRY BREWIN, 5, Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona.

TO BE LET—AIRY AND SPACIOUS residential quarters and office rooms at 56/60 Parsee Bazar Street, suitable for European and Eurasians. Rents very moderate. Apply to
THE RECEIVER,
High Court, Bombay.

TO BE LET—From 1st January, or probably sooner, "The Cabins" in Middle Collaba, right on the sea, a commodious Upper-storied Bungalow with stables—will be let either entire or each floor separately. For rent etc. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

TO BE LET—From 1st November the top floor of "MALDON HOUSE" in Marine Lines. Minton tile flooring, Electric lights and fans, hot and cold water, English Bath tubs, superior servants' quarters and stabling and the best sanitary arrangements. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummam Street,
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611. 0552

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON.

THE last date of entry for the December Theory Examination is WEDNESDAY, October 8th.
The last date of entry for the Practical Exam. is SATURDAY, November 1st.
The Examiner will be Dr. W. Creser.
EDGAR FAULKNER, Mus. D.,
Local Secretary.
The Anchorage, Bombay.

WE BEG to give NOTICE that Mr. P. H. SELBY is no longer in our employ and that we shall not be responsible for any arrangements entered into by him from this date.
NESTLE & ANGLO-SWISS
CONDENSED MILK CO.,
York Buildings, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 6th October, 1913. 0569

NOTICE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

APOLLO RECLAMATION COTTON STORAGE GROUND.

FIRMS and individuals desiring to occupy land at the Apollo Reclamation Cotton Green for the Season 1913-14 are requested to make payment of the Season Ground Rent due on the plots by the 20th October, 1913. The rents should be paid at the Port Trust Fee Receiving Office at the Apollo Reclamation.
After the 20th October, 1913, any plots not paid for will be considered as vacant and rented out to applicants as they come forward.
(Sd.) A. PANTON,
Traffic Manager,
Port Trust Bunders.
Bombay, 3rd October 1913.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the construction of the Main Building of the King-Emperor Edward VII. Technical School, Dhulia, costing Rs. 61,000.
2. A sum of Rs. 560 in cash or currency notes must accompany the tender, the forms of which can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of rupee one per cent.
3. Particulars regarding the work can be seen at the undersigned's office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. on all days except Sundays.
4. The right to accept or reject a tender without assigning reasons rests with the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.
5. Tenders must be submitted so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3 p.m. on 20th October, 1913.
W. N. CARTLAND,
Ag. Executive Engineer,
West Khandesh.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS for the work of Addition for Spinning Room, etc., over Bailing Bundling and Card Rooms, in the compound of the Union Mills Ltd., at Delisle Road Parel, will be received on Friday the 10th October 1913 at 2-0 P. M. (S. T.) at the office of the undersigned.
No Tender will be received unless accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 400/- Four hundred.
Plans conditions of Contract and Specification of work, may be seen at the office of the Undersigned between the hours of 1 and 5 p.m. (S.T.)
Copies of Form of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 3/- Three per each set.
The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY & Co.
F.R., I.B.A., etc.,
Architects etc.,
Markur's Building,
Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 3rd October, 1913. 0544

MEDICAL STORE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in duplicate, will be received by the Medical Store-Keeper to Government, Lahore Cantonment, up to 12 noon on the 1st November 1913, for the supply of Local Medical Stores, Surgical Instruments, Appliances and Sundries to the Medical Store Depot, Lahore Cantonment, from 15th April 1914 to 15th April 1915.
2. Tenders will only be received on printed forms, which can be obtained from the Medical Store-Keeper up to 25th October 1913, on payment of one rupee and which must have the address and signature of the tenderer in full in English. Lists of the Stores will be supplied along with the tender form.
3. The Medical Store-keeper to Government reserves the right under the orders of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, to accept the whole or part of any tender, or to reject the whole without assigning any reason.
4. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank receipt for 2 per cent. of their total value as Earnest Money, which will be returned if the tender should be rejected, but in case of the Medical Store-keeper to Government accepting, under the orders of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, part of any tender only and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest money deposit will be confiscated.
5. Tenders received after the time fixed or not complying with these conditions, will be rejected.
6. Rates are required for delivery at the Medical Store Depot, Lahore Cantonment, but in the case of tenders from a distance (except Lahore) sending their supplies by rail and having no local agents, the Medical Store-keeper to Government will take delivery at the Railway Station, Lahore, with Consignment Note.
C. F. MARA, MAJOR I.M.S.,
Offg. Medical Store-Keeper to Govt.,
Lahore Cantonment.

NOTICE.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Graduates of the College not later than 15th October, 1913, for six TUTORIAL APPOINTMENTS on the Staff of the Grant Medical College, as detailed in the margin, which are to begin from 1st November, 1913, and which are tenable for one year, but are extensible year by year if considered desirable. Pay is Rs. 100 or 75 p.m. as the case may be
2 in Pathology.
1 in Medicine.
1 in Surgery.
1 in Ophthalmology.
1 in Materia Medica.
—
6
A. STREET, F. R. C. S.,
Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.
Bombay, 3rd Oct., 1913.

RIPPING COURSERS, PEDIGREE TERRIERS, ETC.

ROUGH Hair Greyhound Bitch strain Deerhound, 11 months, 24 inches. Rs. 65.
Greyhound Bitch strain Rampur, 2½ years, 25 inches, Rs. 60.
Rampur Greyhound Bitch, 3½ years, 25 inches, Rs. 55.
Above regularly hunted, fast, keen, excellent tacklers, jack, fox, etc.
English Greyhound sapling Bitch 4½ months, 21 inches, shaping well, Rs. 60.
Exceedingly powerful white Bull Dog, 13 months, ideal guard and companion, under control, very game, Rs 100.
W. G., aged, hunted regularly to hounds, safe across country, used to harness. Rs. 200.
Litters Smooth and Wire Hair Fox Terrier Pups. Pedigree contains best blood obtainable with several champions. Available November. Each, Rs. 30.
Incubator "Cycle Hatcher" with Brooder, 30-egg capacity. Rs. 45.
Address: ROTHSCHILD KENNEL, POULTRY and DAIRY FARM, "Cuthbertville," 10, Muir Road, Allahabad.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION will be held in BOMBAY, THIS MONTH for TWENTY-TWO APPOINTMENTS as probationers in the European and Anglo-Indian portion of the signalling establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department. Bombay Circle. Candidates should be between the ages of 15 and 20 and must have passed the VII standard of a European school or the VI of an English teaching school, and will be examined in dictation only. The date and place of examination will be notified later to each applicant found to be eligible. Applications accompanied by Birth and School certificates IN ORIGINAL, must be made immediately to the Post Master General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay, who will furnish full particulars regarding the pay and prospects of Telegraphists in the Department. Probationers will receive an allowance of Rs. 20/- per mensem while under training extending over a period of 12 months, and if successful in the final examination will be appointed as Telegraphists.
A. C. BOARD,
For Postmaster General,
Telegraph Traffic Branch Bombay.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1913. 0550

FOR SALE.

OWING TO MOURNING—all from Home this month from noted Paris and London houses—meant for coming winter season mostly new some never worn and hardly a quarter of what they cost owner, not known in India.
1. Pale grey coat and skirt of wide ribbed all pure silk material, grey chiffon blouse trimmed silver to match, skirt newest drapery, wide deep blue moire sash swathed round hips, coat lined white satin, never worn, (Maison Belon), Rs. 60. 2. Soft white satin foulard frock, with round black spot, small basque round bodice, trimmed white net, embroidered white passementerie, buttons, waist-band and large bow in front of lovely shade cerise ribbon, under-skirt of soft white silk (Maison Belon) Rs. 50. 3. Pink chiffon velvet ball gown, tunic of white Brussels net, edged crystal fringe, bodice trimmed rich silver lace, worn once, new, Rs. 60 (from Ferluce). 4. Primrose crepe de chine ball gown trimmed very fine white lace and small different coloured chiffon roses, never worn, a lovely frock, Rs. 50. 5. Tea gown entirely made of cream lace, with insertions of heavy lace trimmed chestnut satin, made on soft white silk, never worn, (Marshall and Snellgrove) for Rs. 45. 6. Ball gown of white Liberty satin trimmed white chiffon, lace and pearls, worn once, absolutely new. Rs. 60. 7. Ball gown of Royal blue chiffon woven with bunches of large silver flower, made over pale pink satin, bodice and skirt outlined with bands of paste diamonds, worn twice as new, from Robaine, Rs 60. 8. Long black satin evening or afternoon coat trimmed black chiffon velvet, and long black silk fringe lined soft black silk, very smart and in perfect condition, for Rs. 30. 9. Ivory cream chiffon velvet afternoon frock (all pure silk), deep white net yoke trimmed brown marabout draped skirt, worn a few times, perfectly new and a beautiful gown, Rs 45. 10. Black chiffon velvet coat and skirt trimmed black silk braid and black silk hand embroidery, draped skirt, hardly worn and as new (Robaine), lined Royal blue satin for Rs. 45. 11. Dark blue serge coat and skirt with collar and cuffs of hand embroidered nattier blue linen short coat lined white satin, as new and very smart, beautifully cut skirt, Rs. 30. 12. Pink linen frock, long tunic turned over white linen collar, front of tucked and frilled white cambric, never worn, for Rs. 30. 13. Exquisite garden party frock of ivory satin charmeuse trimmed fine white lace, and long silk fringe, skirt beautifully draped worn 3 times and perfectly new, Rs. 50. 14. Gown of finest white face cloth, lace sleeves, deep net yoke, trimmed lace and small touch of lovely nattier blue velvet a charming frock from Ferluce, as new, Rs. 45. 15. Very smartly cut suit of all wool nattier blue eponge cloth very smartly tailored coat lined white satin Rs. 35. 16. Aft. gown of smethyst silk crepon bodice trimmed dull oxydized lace and pearl and amethyst trimmings very pretty, from Buckmaster, for Rs. 45. These last two items are larger measurements and both dresses worn but in excellent condition. 17. Black tucked chiffon blouse over white satin with small white satin collar band embroidered in silk, very pretty, Rs. 8. 18. 2 silk shirts (cream glace), worn, at Rs. 2 each. 19 Dark mole shantung coat and skirt short coat very smart, worn, silk in coat perished, Rs. 10. 20. Small dark blue hat (Woolland) trimmed pheasant's wing, Rs. 5. 21. Evening blue silk brocade petticoat trimmed net and ribbon, Rs. 5 Measurements about front 42, waist 26, bust 38. No approval possible, cost V.P.P. in order of application received. These things must be sold before October 30th as owner is returning Home immediately—Apply H.S., c/o GRINDLAY & CO., Bankers, Bombay.

NOTICES

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY. COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE

TENDERS are invited by the Agent, M. & S. M. Ry., Rayapuram, for the supply of the following Stores required for the 12 months commencing from 1st January, 1914:—
(a) Miscellaneous Stores.
(b) Oils, Waste, Tallow and Liquid Fuel.
2. Tenders for Miscellaneous Stores will be received up to 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 3rd November, 1913, and should be addressed in sealed covers to the Agent, M. & S. M. Ry., Rayapuram, Madras, superscribed "TENDER FOR MISCELLANEOUS STORES."
3. Tenders for Oils, Waste, Tallow and Liquid Fuel will be received up to 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 10th November, 1913, and should be addressed in sealed covers to the Agent, M. & S. M. Ry., Rayapuram, Madras, superscribed "TENDERS FOR OILS, etc."
4. Forms of Tender (which also contain the Specifications and Conditions under which Tenders will be considered and contract let) can be had on payment of Rs. 2 each from the Superintendent of Stores, Perambur, who will also furnish any further information that may be required.
G. F. BRIERLEY,
Ag. Superintendent of Stores.
Office of the Superintendent of Stores, Perambur, 3rd October, 1913.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (B.T.), on MONDAY, the 17th day of November, 1913, for the work of printing for a period of one, three and five years, commencing from the 1st March, 1914.
2. The whole printing work is divided into ten divisions and the tenderers have the option of tendering for any one or more divisions.
3. Deposits noted below against each division should be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office, at the time of lodging tenders:—

Division No.	Amount of Deposit.
I	Rs. 1,000
II	,, 500
III	,, 600
IV	,, 500
V	,, 500
VI	,, 500
VII	,, 300
VIII	,, 700
IX	,, 100
X	,, 300

4. Printed forms of tender and conditions of contract with 10 Schedules can be had on payment of Rs. 5, for each form at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
5. The particular attention of tenderers is invited to the general directions printed with the form of tender.
6. The rates which the Municipality have been paying for the printing work can be seen at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, on application to the Superintendent of Printing and Stationery.
7. Tenderers are requested to submit along with the tenders 6, sheets (duly stamped) of each of the kinds of papers specified at page 5, of the articles of agreement to serve as samples. If the samples so submitted be other than those described in the specification, the tenders will be liable to be rejected.
8. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
J. CRERAR,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 3rd October, 1913

THE
Anglo-Indian Empire League.

OFFICES: WHEELER'S BUILDINGS. 3RD FLOOR, 218 HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

[Telephone No. 1133.]

Patron.
The Rt. Revd. Edwin James Palmer. M.A., D.D. The Lord Bishop of Bombay.
President-in-Council.
James McDonald Esqr., J. P. Hony. Presidency Magistrate (on leave).
Offg. President-in-Council.
Henry Alfred Handley Payne Esqr., Solicitor (Messrs. Payne & Co).
Membership strictly confined to Europeans and Anglo-Indians.
OBJECTS: Promotion of the intellectual, moral, social and industrial advancement of the communities.
EMPLOYMENT & BUREAU & REGISTRY OFFICE for Europeans and Anglo-Indians in need of employment. All trades supplied with clerks, typists, tutors governess, etc., etc. Employers of Labour may rely on us implicity, supplying them with the best class of employees obtainable.
Office Hours: 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.
Further particulars from
THE HONY. SECRETARY.

Rowlands' Kalydor
Makes your skin soft and smooth.
You can easily have a clear, velvety healthy complexion if you use
Rowland's Kalydor
"For Your Skin."
This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.
MORE STARTLING THAN EVER.
THE WONDERFUL JAPS
IN AN ENTIRELY
NEW PROGRAMME.
The remaining Parts of
"PROTEA"
ARE MORE DRAMATIC EVEN THAN THE FIRST.
If you want to see the first part, come at 6 or 9-30
and then stay to see the whole film——no extra charge.
ALL PICTURES AT 8-30 SHOW.
MATINEE ON THURSDAY.
at 3 p.m.
Being the Dusera Bank Holiday
THE PROGRAMME WILL BE
1. QUEEN BESS.
as played by
MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT
and
2. THE EGAWA TROUPE OF JAPANESE ACROBATS.
147

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
CHARNI ROAD. To-night! Tel. No. 1271.
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
PROTEA.
(5000 Feet Long Drama—4 Parts Complete)
Thousands have seen this great film during the past week, and at the earnest request of many patrons it is to be shown for
ONE WEEK MORE.
So don't miss this chance! Please note:—
HALF PRICES AS USUAL.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY:—7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30, to 12.
PRIZE SHOWS—Saturday, & Sunday 5 to 6-30.
300

ALASTOR MYSTIC.

THE RENOWED Handreader, Clairvoyant and Astrologer has returned to Bombay for a short season only, and may be consulted daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. or by appointment, at the HOTEL MAJESTIC, Bombay, room No. 34.
If you are living in Bombay please do not write requesting to know the terms as this will be arranged to your satisfaction at the time of your visit. Letters of enquiry from those living at a distance will receive prompt attention. Available for "AT HOMES," GARDEN PARTIES BAZAARS, etc. 0470

AUCTION SALE
CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all the partners of the firm of Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers having either died or retired, the parties interested have arranged to WIND UP THE BUSINESS of THE SAID FIRM and therefore the GOODWILL of the said business of CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, that is to say the right to carry on the business of Auctioneers in the name style and firm of CRAWFORD & CO., WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the office of the undersigned at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Government Dockyard at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on SATURDAY, the 11th of October 1913.
The conditions of sale may be inspected at the said office of Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., at any time during business hours.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE STOCK OF HUNGARIAN, FEZ, CYCLE, BENGALORE, MAHARAJA AND CHRISTY'S CAPS, AND LEATHER STRIPES FOR CAPS, SHOP FURNITURE, ETC.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Yezza Yamin Turkey and others, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction at the shop situate at 43, Mirza Street (Parsi Gully), out of Fort, on FRIDAY, 10th October, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) the shop goods consisting of Bengalore Maharaja, Cycle and Christy's caps, waist-bands useful to Mogals, leather, stripes for caps, gadlas, takias, etc., in small lots to suit buyers.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be taken delivery of and the balance to be paid for, within two days after the day of sale.
N. B.—Private offers for the whole lot will be taken by the undersigned previous to two days before the day of sale.
CRAWFORD and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1913.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES
APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Meadows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers & Commission Agents

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NIZAMPURA STREET.
Under instructions from and on behalf of Bai Bachubai wife of Cowasjee Framjee Mogrelia, Administratrix of the estate and effects of Bai Ruttonbai widow of Nanabhoy Hosangjee Mogrelia, deceased pursuant to the letters of Administration, there for granted to her by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in its testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction on the 15th day of September, 1913, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 11th day of October, 1913, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 77 7/9 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Nizampura Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 158 and New No. 74-76, Old Survey No. 1673 and New Survey No. 937 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 28 and now under C Ward No. 6442 and Street No. 74, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—
On or towards the East by the property formerly of Eduljee Cowaseje and now of Dossabhai Hormasjee Bhimardiwalla, on or towards the West by the house of Manecklee Cursetjee on or towards the North by the said Nizampura Street, and on or towards the South by the sweepers passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Forbes & Co., Solicitors for the Administratrix at their office No. 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th October, 1913. 252

J. S. MODY & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

SALE ON FRIDAY, 10TH OCTOBER. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).
Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of October, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), in Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite to Messrs. Mongini Bros. (where the entire furniture has been removed for sale) by order of the concerned, valuable and substantial teak and blackwood new designed French polished household furniture such as tapestry lined drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, Cottage piano, Singer's hand sewing machine, palm stands, bookcase, single and double mirror door almirahs, sliding door cupboards, nearly new iron safe by Godrej, lathe machine, marble and tile topped centre tables and teapoys, office table, mirrored chest of drawer, wash-hand tables, dressing tables, dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, cots, carved tables roll-topped writing tables, "Empire" and "Adler" typewriters in good order, plateware, crockery and glassware, ice box, table ornaments, pictures, China mattings, cooking utensils, etc., the property of C. A. Theal Esqr., and another.
Catalogues are published and the furniture is on view.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th October, 1913. 257

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on 09 April, 2017

CROMPTON CEILING FANS.

FOR DIRECT CURRENT.

THE VERY BEST OBTAINABLE

HIGH BREEZE, LOW CONSUMPTION

OF CURRENT.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37 APOLLO ST.,

BOMBAY.

30-

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 6th October 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the western districts. Temperature during day remains generally above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and in defect in Rajputana. Maximum temperature is above the average; night temperature is also in excess at Ajmer and Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Moderate cloud has appeared in Cutch but skies continue clear over the rest of the division. The air is damper than usual in Cutch and drier in other districts. Maximum temperature is in excess in south Gujarat and at Rajkot and Indore; night temperature is in defect at Deesa and Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the south-western distric ts and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature continues in excess; night temperature is slightly higher than usual at Amraoti.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is slightly in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is below the average in the north Bombay Deccan. Temperature during day continues in excess over the whole division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the Coromandel coast and local in the Carnatic, on the Malabar coast, in Mysore and in the extreme south. Madras reports a heavy fall of 3.92". Coimbatore 1.19" and Trichinopoly and Negapatam nearly an inch. Cloud has increased and skies are now heavily clouded in most places to the south of latitude 15° N. Conditions are somewhat unsettled off the Coromandel coast.

Nearly general rain is likely on the north Madras coast and in the south-east of the Peninsula. Local showers are probable in the Madras Deccan, Mysore and on the Malabar coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN

at 8 a.m. ON MONDAY, the 6th of October 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN-ABAR						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (5th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.8	73.6	52	..	10.28	-5.55
Rawalpindi	94.4	62.1	71	..	24.44	+1.91
Lahore	101.1	68.2	52	..	18.09	+2.90
Sirsa	101.3	66.6	47	..	17.84	+6.66
Ambala	96.5	63.0	67	..	28.21	+4.70
Delhi	98.0	69.8	58	..	13.66	-9.37
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	102.0	72.5	36	..	7.39	-17.34
Mainpuri	100.3	71.6	67	..	10.66	-13.11
Jhansi	102.6	74.5	20	..	9.64	-25.30
Cawnpore	97.6	73.0	68	..	18.82	-14.38
Allahabad	98.6	71.0	64	..	22.36	-12.76
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	103.1	74.8	66	..	2.91	+0.65
Karachi	86.0	77.0	78	..	12.01	+5.88
Ajmer	98.6	77.2	49	..	11.16	-7.74
Jaipur	101.2	66.1	29	..	12.71	-9.04
Kotah	102.6	77.6	31	..	15.62	-10.53
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	99.0	70.0	81	..	38.37	+25.06
Dwarka	84.3	78.2	87	..	17.35	+3.66
Veraval	85.1	76.8	96	..	24.55	+7.4
Rajkot	100.1	73.8	64	..	28.55	+2.98
Bhavnagar Para.	100.0	73.3	60	..	35.95	+16.19
Surat	100.4	72.6	56	..	37.46	-2.27
Ahmedabad	103.1	69.7	53	..	35.61	+6.71
Deesa	100.3	64.9	60	..	35.15	+4.94
Neemuch	93.0	66.0	25	..	..	..
Indore	97.6	65.1	18	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	96.3	68.8	58	..	30.39	-20.64
Saugor	97.8	69.6	27	..	22.92	-19.71
Hoshangabad	97.6	68.9	69	..	36.31	-9.66
Khandwa	100.2	70.1	49	..	38.15	+10.41
Akola	100.2	69.5	48	..	26.78	-2.07
Amraoti	97.8	71.8	62	..	34.77	-1.14
Nagpur	97.6	70.3	60	..	45.25	-0.45
Chanda	95.0	70.5	76	..	50.99	+2.00
Ellichpur	94.7	72.6	72	..	35.33	-9.30
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.4	80.4	92	..	68.61	-0.77
Ratnagiri	88.3	78.9	86	..	68.03	-28.84
Mormugao	87.0	77.6	93	..	85.49	-1.06
Karwar	86.7	76.0	89	..	87.24	-25.78
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	98.9	68.1	46	..	14.37	-4.79
Ahmednagar	96.1	67.5	57	..	20.82	-3.09
Poona	97.0	70.8	79	..	23.88	+2.29
Sholapur	98.8	72.1	52	..	11.97	-11.95
Bijapur	97.2	72.8	74	..	11.64	-4.25
Belgaum	87.3	66.5	83	..	36.24	-3.37
Aurangabad	96.1	66.0	32	..	21.33	-326.
Nizamabad (Indur)	94.9	68.2	70	..	36.89	-4.48
Hyderabad	93.8	72.2	75	..	14.57	-10.11
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.3	76.3	80	..	87.88	-22.13
Calicut	84.8	74.6	88	0.4	82.99	-7.36
Cochin	85.2	74.7	82	7.7	72.00	-2.46
Colombo	80.5	75.5	95	0.35	16.77	-5.89
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.3	74.2	90	0.65	18.	-5.63
Bellary	97.0	74.5	61	..	7.74	-4.25
Cuddapah	95.5	72.5	84	0.09	8.70	-11.96
Madras	90.0	73.0	98	3.92	10.94	-6.51
Bangalore	82.8	65.8	90	0.11	18.61	-2.48
Coimbatore	90.4	69.3	83	1.19	5.54	-0.88
Trichinopoly	91.3	73.8	82	0.05	7.65	-5.16
Negapatam	82.2	73.2	91	0.90	12.23	+0.81

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

The depression in south of Bay has given heavy rain on the Coromandel Coast. The temperature remains high and the air very dry around Jhansi and Saugor. A disturbance is approaching the North-West Frontier from the west.

Rainfall has been nearly general in south-east Madras; fairly general in Assam, Bengal, Mysore, Malabar and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Burma and along the central Himalayas.

The principal amounts are:—Dibrugarh 4 inches; Sibsagar, Jessore and Calcutta 1; Bahraich ½; Cochin and Nellore ¾; Negapatam, Coimbatore and Kodaikanal 1; Salem and Cocanada 2; Cuddalore 6; Madras 4; and Ootacamund 3.

Forecast:—Some extension of rainfall in the south peninsula and isolated falls in north-west India, especially on the hills.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,

COLABA, BOMBAY, 5th October 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·709
Temperature of Air	degrees	84·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	,,	81·5
Dew Point	,,	80·5
Relative humidity of Air	..	0·870
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	..	3·0
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	90·4
Minimum do. do.	..	79·9
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	WNW, ENE, NW, NSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	102
Fall of Rain	inch	8·00
Total fall during month	..	0·00
Total fall during year	..	68·61
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 6th October	..	0.00

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 6th October 1913 was 29·096 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	Oct.	h.	m.	ft in
Mon.	6	m 3	39	26 10
		3	16 a	24 4
Tues.	7	m 4	50	25 9
		4	25 a	23 3
Wed.	8	m 6	23	25 4
		6	16 a	22 9
Thurs.	9	m 7	53	25 4
		8	5 a	23 4
Fri.	10	m 8	50	25 8
		9	6 a	24 3
Satur.	11	m 9	23	26 0
		9	42 a	25 7
Sun.	12	m 9	50	26 4
		10	15 a	26 0

1913		Low water		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	Oct.	h.	m.	in
Mon.	6	m 9	40	20 9
		9	22 a	17 10
Tues.	7	m 11	43	21 3
		10	33 a	19 2
Wed.	8			
		1	25 a	20 10
Thurs.	9	m 0	26	19 9
		2	27 a	20 1
Fri.	10	m 1	49	19 9
		3	4 a	19 3
Satur.	11	m 2	42	19 5
		3	32 a	18 6
Sun.	12	m 3	22	19 0
		3	57 a	17 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
6. (Mon.)	6h. 31m.	6h. 24 m
7. (Tues.)	6h. 31m.	6h. 23 m
8. (Wed.)	6h. 31m.	6h. 22 m
9. (Thurs.)	6h. 31m.	6h. 21 m
10. (Fri.)	6h. 31m.	6h. 21 m
11. (Satur.)	6h. 31m.	6h. 20 m
12. (Sun.)	6h. 32m.	6h. 19 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter, Oct.	7th.	7h 16·3m.	A. M.
Full Moon	15th	11h. 35.9m.	A. M.
Last Quarter.	23rd	4h. 23.0 m.	A. M.
New Moon.	30th	7h 53.2 m.	P. M.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

976. *Machine Gun.*—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade to-day Tuesday the 7th instant at 7-30 A.M. at Head-Quarters. II. The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A.R.S. Hayne, at Head Quarters to-day Tuesday the 7th instant at 6-45 P.M.

977. *Parades.*—Detail of Company parades:—I. "A" Company will parade at the Town Custom House on Wednesday the 8th inst. at 5. 30 P.M.

II. "C" Company will parade on Fridays at 6. 30 P.M. at Head-Quarters.

III. "D" Company will parade at the Telegraph Head-Quarters on Mondays at 7 A.M. and Fridays at 6. P.M.

IV. "E" (Cyclists) Company will parade on Wednesday the 8th instant at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9. 15 P.M.

V. "F" Company will parade at Head Quarters, Cowell Road at 6: 15 P.M. on Wednesday the 8th instant.

VI. "G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday the 8th instant at 9. P.M. Dress.-Uniform.

Arms and accoutrements will be issued on parade.

978. *Recruits Parade.*—"G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 8th instant at the Bombay Gymkhana at 7. 30 A.M Dress.-Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on parade.

(Signed) F.H. James, Captain. Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol Rifles.

Notice.

A Boxing Tournament will be held on the Cooperage on Saturday 25th October at 9. 30 P.M Programme will be published shortly.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Oct 6.

232. *Semaphore Class.*—The Semaphore Signalling Class will parade at Head Quarters at 6-30 P.M. on Tuesday the 7th instant.

233. *Examination.*—The Examination in Semaphore Signalling will be held on Thursday 9th instant. Parade at Back Bay Wireless Station at 7. A.M.

234. *Gun Drill.*—Nos. 1 & 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North at 5-30 P.M. on Saturday the 11th instant for 7-5 inch Gun Drill. Dress:—Khaki with Helmets.

(Sd) A.D. Curtis, Lieut. R.G.A. Offg. Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

PAPUAN EXPLORATION.

HEAD-HUNTING NATIVES.

Further reports from the Massey-Baker expedition in Papua show that although a considerable portion of the country visited is swampy, there is plenty of splendid land fit for occupation. Cocoanuts of the largest size were seen, as well a sugar—cane of excellent quality, while tobacco grows freely. The natives are treacherous, says a Sydney correspondent.

After the discovery of a large inland lake, which was named Lake Murray after the Lieutenant-Governor, a party was inveigled ashore unarmed by natives in canoes, but after landing and proceeding towards the main house it was surrounded by a host of painted, fully-armed warriors, whose intentions were unmistakable. The steadiness of the police and their bold front, combined with a slow backward movement to the whale-boat, saved the situation. On another occasion, when steaming up the river, they ran into the arms of 150 warriors in canoes returning from a head-hunting expedition, and it required a volley from the police to clear the way. Shortly afterwards the expedition saw the result of these warriors' vile work, bodies, headless and armless, and the partly-skinned trunks of women lying on the shore at an apparently peaceful sago-making camp. On the way back to the base camp 800 warriors attempted to stop the party, but powerful glasses enabled the explorers to discover the ruse. Unarmed natives stood on the beach making peaceful signs, whilst 400 canoes were lying ready in the thick grass. Another 300 or 400 men behind the village showed themselves when they saw the party leaving without failing into the trap.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

COMMERCIAL

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

October 6.

PAPER MARKET.

The Paper Market remained steady to-day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-2 gradually improved and the rate touched Rs. 95-4 but at the close declined and stood at Rs. 95-2-6 (sellers) for 31st October delivery.

Ready Paper was placed at the rates ruling for account.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 101-8.

SHARES.

To-day the Share Market displayed a weak tone in the morning and several shares witnessed a further drop; but at the close a better tendency prevailed and the prices rallied a little.

Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 550 gradually declined and touched Rs. 530 but again improved and closed at Rs. 547-8 for Mahurat.

Davids were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 515 to Rs. 522-8.

Standard declined to Rs. 1,360 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,560 for Mahurat.

Crescent improved to Rs. 110 and New Great Eastern to Rs. 215.

Currimbhai changed hands at Rs. 222-8.

Colaba were placed at Rs. 1,415 x.d.

Petit declined to Rs. 3,065 x.d.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,280 x.d.

Bombay Electric Tram Preference were quoted at Rs. 171.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 83-8 and Deferred to Rs. 163.

The Indian Specie Bank Shares improved to Rs. 57-12 and the Bombay Merchants' Bank Shares to Rs. 12.

Tapti Valley Railway Shares declined to Rs. 570.

The Bombay Burma Trading Shares improved to Rs. 720.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

October 6.

The local cotton market with fluctuations of Rs. 4-5 per candy during the day closed quiet with quotations as under:—

Fully Good Bengal Rs. 252 and M. G. Good Broach Rs. 319.

The recent decline both here and in Liverpool was cleverly manipulated by whims and caprices of a few large speculators or many small speculators though it was not justified. Mr. Habersham King estimates the crop at 15,750,000 bales which is simply ridiculous. This report is greatly at variance with those generally entertained by the general trading public.

Mr. King has declared that he will discontinue these reports if this time it is proved incorrect, for then it would be utterly useless and we have no doubt that this is his last estimate and we shall have no more opportunity of hearing such wild shots. Liverpool opener is better by three points than expected owing to continuance of bad weather as telegraphed by our Liverpool representative.

Local Mills are simply nibbling spot cotton for their immediate requirements. Shippers for Europe and Japan are quiet.

The following are to-day's quotations:

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
H.G. Bengals (Railway terms)	..	252½	..	25-1-14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals (Railway terms)	266	..	..	Do
Do.	265	..	..	25-1,-13
Do.	261	..	..	25-11 13
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Railway terms)	261-5	..	..	25-1-14
M. G. Khandeish	287	276	..	Do
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee	320	..	..	do.
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dharmangaum, Pulgaum	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple	304-5	..	..	Do
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomawatty	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	334	319½	..	25-3-14
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	..	..
Westerns. Churka	..	..	..	..
M. G. Westerns	..	..	..	..
M. G. Miraj	..	..	..	..
M. G. Compta	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore	..	..	..	..
M. G. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	16,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-Day's price
O. N.	7·31	7·40
N. D.	7·24	7·33
D. J.	7·22	7·31
J. F.	7·21	7·30
F. M.	7·21	7·30
M. A.	7·21	7·30
A. M.	7·19	7·28
M. J.	7·18	7·27
J. J	7·16	7·25

INDIA AT THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

"HOOK SWINGING".

At the meeting of the British Association at Birmingham on September 15, several papers on Indian subjects were read and discussed.

In Section H—Anthropology—Mr. J. H. Powell, in a contribution on "Hook-swinging in India," said this rite, in which the devotee was suspended by means of hooks passed through his back, had in certain parts of India been more or less common, but was now disappearing. The ceremony was still practised in certain villages of Chota Nagpur. Two hooks, with several yards of rope attached to each, were inserted in either side of the victim's back. He was then conducted to a raised platform or staging, upon which he was bound to a long cross-pole pivoted on a tall upright post in such a way as to admit of his being first raised to the necessary height and then rotated. The whole of the man's weight was borne by as much of the fleshy part of his back as was taken up by the hooks, and he was tied close up to the cross-pole without the ropes being passed round his body. Hook-swinging was frequently recorded from the 16th century onwards, and a careful examination of these records went to show that it was a Dravadian or aboriginal, and not a Hindu, rite. There were grounds for supposing hook-swinging to be a commutated form of human sacrifice.

STABILITY OF CASTE.

In the same section, Mr. W. Crooke, of the Indian Civil Service (retired), read a paper on "The Stability of Tribal and Caste Groups in India," in which he discussed the statement by the late Sir Herbert Risley: That "nowhere else in the world do we find the population of a large continent broken up into an indefinite number of mutually exclusive aggregates, the members of which are forbidden by an inexorable social law to marry outside of the group to which they themselves belong. . . . In this respect India presents a contrast to most other parts of the world, where anthropometry has to confess itself hindered, if not baffled, by the intermixture of types obscuring and confusing the data ascertained by measurements." In opposition to this doctrine an attempt was made to show that, in spite of the formal rules regulating endogamy and exogamy, there was much less stability in the tribal and caste groups than Risley supposed to exist. In particular, many of the larger groups were shown to be distinctly heterogeneous; the tendencies promoting miscegenation were discussed; and the effect of these conclusions on the validity of the anthropometric evidence considered.

A NATIONAL ALPHABET.

The Rev. J. Knowles, formerly a missionary in Travancore, in a paper, read before Section H—Research and Spelling—on "An Indian National Alphabet," stated that the necessity for it arose from the fact that, though India had some two hundred languages and dialects, and, say, fifty different scripts, there was no Indian alphabet properly so-called (except for English). The Indian scripts were really syllabaries, each requiring from 500 to 1,000 complicated types to print. All the characters of a vernacular must be mastered before any reading was possible, and learning to read was as difficult as mastering a system of shorthand. There were only 53 typical elementary sounds in the whole of the Indian languages put together, but there were 20,000 elaborate symbols used to express them. Many of the characters were extremely trying to the eyesight and difficult to read, to write, and to print. The complicated syllabaries were the chief cause of Indian illiteracy, which was so great that 90 per cent. of the males and 99 per cent. of the females were unable to read and write. The simple remedy suggested for this lamentable illiteracy was an Indian national alphabet based upon the Roman letters, supplemented by the phonotypes of Sir Isaac Pitman and Dr. A. J. Ellis, with some Romanic letters for special Indian sounds. Such an alphabet would provide for an accurate transliteration of all Indian languages or for a practical phonetic writing of the same. In all 53 types were suggested, but on an average only 37 were required for a vernacular. The letters well easy to read and write and suitable for printing, and with them an illiterate might be taught to read his mother-tongue in ten simple lessons. It was suggested that the Government should appoint a Linguistic Commission to go thoroughly into the whole question, and that the British Association should take the lead in promoting a memorial to the Secretary of State for India on the subject.

THE MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Salsette with the outward Mails of the 26th ultimo, left Aden at 9-30 p.m. on Thursday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m., on Friday next.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTTIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan, July	13%	1,655
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	64
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14%	1,735
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12%	1,6510
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6%	101
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8%	70
Bombay Merchants' Bank Ld, Rs. 10 ..	do	7½%	12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	28-8
The Central Co-oprative Bank, Rs. 15.	..	6½	32½
Specie Bank Rs. 5 ..	Jan-July	9%	5 7-8
Standard Bank 0 Rs.50	..	6%	51
Standard Bank, P. ..	..	..	51
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan.-Aug	14%	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18%	361
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10%	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15'	do.	10%	17
Punjab National Bk.		10%	175
EXCHANGE BANKS			
Chartered Bank	Oct. Apl.	16%	£60
Mercantile Bank £12 A	..	7%	£19
£12 B	do.	7%	£18-10
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp'.	Feb.Aug	£4	£87½
Eastern Bank, Ld, £4	New	5%	£1-8
National Bank of £12 ..	Sep,Mar	14%	600

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad advance	May-Oct.	25	920
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	103
Berar Manufacturing	..	..	300
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..	765
Bo Dying and M, Co	..	30	530-8
Bombay United ..	May-Nov	25	235
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	1955
Central India ..	May-Nov	55	626
China ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	400
Chinoi Silk ..	..	20	1415
Comba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	50	492
Coronation Mills ..	Mar -Sep.	Nil,	290
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	780
Coorla ..	April	40	110
Cresuent ..	Mar-Sep.	5	222-8
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	522-8
David ..	May-Nov	20	203
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	500
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	200
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep.	..	547-8
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	1,470
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	3.0
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	600
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	600
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep.	45	500
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	1,325
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	103non
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	4.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	119
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40	425
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct	60	1055
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	142-8
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	240
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	64	45
Jewraj Baloo ..	May	16	4.
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao ..	May-Nov	45	1450
Kolinoor ..	Mar-Aug.	25	735X D
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60	1,280
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec	75	1,280
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60	2,160
Maneckjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep	50	3,065X D
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nill.	100
Morarjee Gocouldas	Apl.-Oct.	115	3.100
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	350
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	9	215
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,000
Phoenix ..	Jan.-July	7½	147½
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.	250
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr.50	850½
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35	420
Shahpore ..	June-Dec	250	4.900
S. Malnatta ..	Nov.	..	85
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1360
Sun ..	Oct.	..	100
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15	220
Swan ..	New O	12½	280
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	50	1565
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1225
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton ..	..	Nil.	435
Western India ..	Sep.	45	635
Mysore Spinning ..	July	15	2

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. Rs.	Rs.
Akbar ..	May	300	4.800
Albert Kurrachee ..	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6¾	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Fort ..	Nov.	5	100
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty	July	40	725
Hindustan P.& M.- ..	..	15	125
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8½	130-D
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7%	700
Khangaum ..	Sept.	30	3 15
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	..	7½	1 00
Mahuva ..	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg. ..	Aug.	12½	260
New East India ..	Sep.	75	910
New Mofussil Co., ..	Nov.	50	855
New Betar ..	Oct.	35	520-D
New Prince of Wales.	do.	45	750
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	2
Vallari, U. P. Ld. ..	Sept.	40	6 60
Vardwan G. P. ..	..	12	100

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	6½	6.0
Amritsar Pattiy ..	Mar.-Aug.	6%	139
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July.	4	91-8
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80.		4%	115
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	115
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	June Dec	..	142
Tapti valley Railway Co. ..	Apl.-Aug.	7	570
Ahmedabad Dholaka Railway ..	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	131

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co'	Oct.-May.	Nil.	150
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 20' ..	August'	Nil'	15
Bama Skua ..	..	..	4
Backy Baoo ..	..	..	..
Badh Pile ..	..	..	..
Barod Tram Co. ..	Jan.-Aug.	15	93XD
Bo. Buma T. Corpr.	..	..	572-8
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., L	P. Feb.-Aug.	3	172-8
	O	Rs. 2	18½
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly'	40	..
B

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

DEATH OF TWO OLD MEMBERS.

PURCHASE OF LAND NEAR GOLANJI HILL.

A monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, the President Mr. A. M. Tod being in the chair.

In accordance with a previous notice of motion, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved that the Corporation have learnt with regret of the death of Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, who as a member of the Corporation for twenty-two years and also as a member of the Standing Committee for fourteen years and in various other spheres, rendered useful services to the City; that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement."

In support of his proposition, Sir Pherozeshah said he was not sure if many members of the present Corporation were aware that at one time the late Mr. Fazulbhoy was a very familiar figure both in the public and the commercial life in the city. He had served the City in the Corporation for twenty-two years and had taken an active part in the deliberations of the Standing Committee for twelve years. He was a member of the local Legislative Council and the speaker remembered that while he (the speaker) was chosen as a member of the Viceroy's Council, he had found the late Mr. Fazulbhoy actively working in that body too. Government had recognised his services by conferring upon him the title of C.I.E. He was an active member in the Commercial life of the City, and was held in great regard and esteem by his many finals. Unfortunately, misfortune befell him in that line and he was too sensitive and he therefore retired to Europe, where when the speaker met him during his last visit. He found him actively employed in retrieving his position. He was then as active as in his young days in India and the speaker found him the same genial and kind friend as he had found him in Bombay. As a personal friend, he regretted this death very much and he hoped the Corporation would join with him in this expression of regret.

Mr. J. M. Chinoy seconded the proposition and endorsed all that had been said by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

Mr. D. E. Wacha added that the late Mr. Fazulbhoy was also a President of this body to. He endorsed every word spoken by Sir Pherozeshah.

The proposition was then carried.

THE LATE DR. D'SILVA.

Sir Pheroseshaw Mehta next moved. 'that the Corporation have learnt with deep regret of the death of Dr. D. M. D'Silva, who, as a member of the Corporation for three years, rendered useful service to the City; that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement."

In support of this proposition, Sir Pheroseshah said that Dr. Silva was a member of the Corporation for a rather sport period, but during that short period took an active part in the deliberations of this body. He was very well known in his profession and his loss was very keenly felt by them.

Dr. D'Monte seconded the proposition, which was carried.

THE COMMISSIONER'S APPOINTMENT.

The following letter from the Commissioner was next considered as urgent business:—"I have the honour to state that I understand that Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S., will, on reappointment, take charge of the office of Municipal Commissioner on or about the 18th instant, prior to his departure on leave on or about the 25th idem. By their resolution dated 14th April 1913, the Corporation appointed me to be Deputy Commissioner for three months or till such time as the Commissioner should take leave. This appointment terminated on my appointment by Government as Municipal Commissioner. It would cause very considerable inconvenience and dislocation of work if I entirely vacated office between my resignation of the substantive post of Commissioner and my appointment to act. It therefore appears the most feasible course that, during the period of about one week that will elapse between Mr. Cadell's resumtion of duty and his departure on leave, I should be reappointed as Deputy Commissioner. If this view commends itself to the Corporation I would request that steps may be taken to sanction my reappointment as Deputy Commissioner from the date of my resignation of the office of Commissioner for a period of 7 days or until the date on which Mr. Cadell proceeds on leave and to obtain the confirmation of Government under Section 55 (1) of the Municipal Act."

Sir Pheroseshah Mehta moved "that in the circumstances stated in the Commissioner's letter, the Corporation hereby temporarily reappoint, subject to the confirmation by Government under section 55 (1) of the Municipal Act, Mr. J. Crerar, I.C.S., to be Deputy Municipal Commissioner on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem during the period that will elapse between Mr. Cadell's resumption of duty as Municipal Commissioner and his departure on leave."

Sir Pheroseshah said he ventured to move this proposition because the Corporation had deliberately sanctioned the arrangement proposed by Mr. Cadell. The Commissioner's proposal he thought was very reasonable and he hoped that the Corporation would accept the proposition without the slightest hesitation.

The proposition was agreed to.

PURCHASE OF TOKA LAND.

Consideration was next given to a letter from the Commissioner recommending purchase of 19, 399 square yards with buildings thereon at Golanji Hill road at Rs. 55,000 from Mr. Narotamdass Anandji for a stone depot, and for the erection of a stone breaking and screening machinery.

As recommended by the Standing Committee, Mr. F. M. Chinoy moved that the necessary sanction be given.

After the proposition had been seconded, Mr. Petit pointed out that this was Toka land and when the present leased expired, Government might raise the rental by a large figure.

Mr. Sethna said that this fact was not lost sight of by the Standing Committee but it was pointed out to them by the Commissioner that Government would in all probability treat this question as a matter of public purpose.

Sir Pherozesha Mehta observed that if Mr. Sethna went through the former records of the Corporation he would find Government saying that they were entitled to do so (treat the matter on an independent footing in the interest of the General Taxpayer. That was the favourite phrase used by them when they wanted to take their pound of flesh from the Corporation. He thought they were incurring a very serious liability in the matter and were paying a sum out of all proportion of the value of the land. He was prepared to support any proposal for a short postponement of this matter.

The Commissioner said the terms of the purchase were exceedingly favourable and he would deprecate any proposal to postpone the matter as it was a very urgent one.

Mr. Navalkar supported the proposition and opposed any proposal for a postponement.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji pointed out that while revising the rental of toka lands, Government often raised it by a very large figure.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that in this matter a great principle was involved. The land might be cheap at the present moment, but might become dear later on, so clear that it might be necessary to throw it away. That was why the matter should be postponed.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir, thereupon, moved that the matter be referred back to the Standing Committee for re-consideration and report.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla seconded the amendment.

Speaking on the amendment, Sir Pheroseshah said nowadays the Corporation were driven perpetually by the Executive by the argument that this must be done at once. That was an argument that he was not prepared to accept. They had waited in this matter for years together and it would pay them to wait a little longer. He, therefore, supported the amendment.

Mr. Chinoy having replied, the amendment was put to the vote and carried.

ALLEGED NUISANCE AT THAKURDWAR.

The meeting then resumed consideration of the question of the proposed erection of latrines and urinals at Thakurdwar on the site of a reclaimed well. In accordance with a previous resolution, the Commissioner made the following report through the Standing Committee on the subject:—

"I have the honour to state that I have carefully considered the objections contained in letters addressed to the Corporation on the 6th June and 30th July, 1913, by Messrs. Nanu, Hormasji and Co., and I have also inspected the alternative sites suggested, which are all without exception for various reasons unsuitable or impracticable. There can be no question that there is a very real necessity for a public convenience in this locality and that not only is the site of the reclaimed well the most convenient but that, after exhaustive enquiry, no other satisfactory alternative is to be found. The demand for a convenience on this site is obvious from the fact which has already been reported and which any one who has occasion to pass down Girgaum-Road, must have frequently witnessed, that it is daily restored to by passers-by at all times of the day, but especially in the morning and evening. The existing urinals referred to by the complainants being at considerable distances from the main thoroughfare are not, and are never likely to be, used by those who now habitually resort to the well site. A urinal and latrine at this spot so far from setting up a new nuisance will in fact abate an existing one. The matter has already been dealt with in full detail by Mr. Cadell on several previous occasions. I have only to add that the provision of public conveniences is one of the most important of the sanitary requirements of the City and the present number of such conveniences is seriously inadequate. The greatest care is taken to make them as inoffensive and unobjectionable as possible, but if objections of the nature raised in the present instance, which have already been before the Municipality and disallowed after mature consideration, are now to be sustained, the problem of dealing with similar cases in the future will be gravely prejudiced."

Mr. P. C. Sethna moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee, the petitioners be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report. He said the committee had very carefully reconsidered this matter, they had inspected the site and with all desire to respect the religious feelings of the people, they had come to the conclusion that the site was a fit one for the erection of the place of convenience.

The proposition being seconded, Dr. Master said the objection put forward was one of religious sentiment, as it was near a place of worship and he was of opinion that they should not go behind the previous resolution of the Corporation namely, of not erecting such conveniences near places of worship. He thought that it was insulting the memory of the dead donor of the well, which had now been reclaimed, an attitude which was scandalous.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar also opposed the proposition and implored the Corporation not to offend the religious feelings of Hindus. He moved an amendment that a cistern be erected on the spot. He added that the want of a cistern was keenly felt in the locality.

Dr. Sukhia moved an amendment to refer the matter to a committee.

Mr. Shariff Deoji seconded the amendment.

The meeting was at this stage adjourned.

PLAYING THE NAWAB.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stenson charged Mirza Mahomedali Hoosein Beig *alias* Mahomedali Beig with cheating Mr. Hormusji P. Karani of Messrs. Anderson and Company, stable-keepers of Bellasis-road, and A. David, a taxi-cab driver.

The evidence showed that the accused dressed himself as a Nawab, and going to the Anderson stable on Friday last hired a State coach at Rs. 12 per day. He took his seat in the coach, while one of the two Europeans who had accompanied him sat on the coach-box, and the other held an umbrella over him. They drove through different parts of Walkeshwar and along Nepean Sea-road. The accused got down near a bungalow on Walkeshwar-road, and told the coachman to take the coach back to the stable. Previous to this, the accused had hired one A. David's taxi-cab and had given him the slip without paying the fare. On Saturday last David saw the accused at Walkeshwar and recognised him as the "Nawab" who had driven in his cab six months ago. He handed him over to the police. It further appeared that the accused lived in a small room at Oomercarry near the jail, his kit including a number of European and Oriental suits and several photographs in different costumes.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo an aggregate term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

POLICE OVERPOWERED BY BURGLARS.

Three Police Constables Nos. 720, 1131, and 1338 whilst on patrol duty last night near the Mahim Railway Station approached the house of one Behramji Maneckji Desai where they observed two men stealing fowls from a hen coop on the verandah of a house. They seized the robbers when the latter raised an alarm which at once brought a gang of their comrades on the scene who rescued the prisoners from Police custody and attacked the constables. They assaulted the policemen with the fowls and succeeded in throwing them down on to marshy ground and then fled in the direction of Dadar Station. When all was quiet again some Parsis from a neighbouring house came out to enquire what was the matter. Superintendent Coxen thinks that had they come earlier and aided the police the gang would have been secured. It was afterwards discovered that several thefts and burglaries had been committed that same night.

SAILING WITHOUT LIGHTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. M. Schneider, Inspector of Lights, Bombay Port Trust, charged Gori Bapu, a tindal with sailing in the navigation channel for steamers without lights, and Tukaram Gopal, also a tindal, with sailing without the regulation side screens to the lights. Both the accused pleaded guilty and were fined Rs. 20 and Rs. 15 respectively.

A NEW SARDAR.

A meeting of the principal members of the European, Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan communities, presided over by the Hon. Bhasahib, Thakore of Kerwada, Broach, was held at Broach on the 3rd instant to congratulate Sardar Peer Faridudeen Chishti, Kazi of Shahpur, Ahmedabad, on his being made a Sardar of Gujarat by Government.

PARSEE WRITER'S ASSOCIATION

Mr. H. M. Abul Qasim Irani, Professor of Persian at the Aligarh College, will deliver, under the auspices of the above Association, a public lecture in Urdu to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort. Subject:—"The Solidarity of the Parsee Community." The lecture is open to the public.

MAN OF MANY ALIASES.

HARRISON QUESTIONS THE COMPLAINANT.

"WARRIORS" AND LIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the further hearing was resumed of the case in which Inspector Morris of the Criminal Investigation Department charged W. G. Harrison, *alias* Capt. Harrison, *alias* Capt. Elton, *alias* the Hon. N. Stokes, under Section 420 with cheating a French named Miss Germaine Maxe in respect of sums of money. Superintendent Sullivan conducted the prosecution.

His Worship framed a charge against the accused of cheating.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

The complainant lady was cross-examined by the accused. She said that she expected when she went to Africa that she would have to live in a tent. The accused had told her of wild animals, like lions, which he said would be quite near the tent. He had also told her the natives there were of black colour but the soldiers would be the English. He also told her that the people there who encountered lions single-handed carried a lance. Further there would be four sentinels near the tent and farther away would be the soldiers.

The accused at this stage said that by soldiers he had meant warriors, for in that country those who killed a lion single-handed with a spear were called "warriors," for which he had used the French word.

The complainant said the accused had told her that the men were of his regiment and were under him.

Further cross-examined, the complainant said the accused told her these men slept on the bare ground in barracks, and that he was captain artillery.

The complainant, questioned by the Court, said she wanted to go to Africa to live with the accused as a friend. Formerly she was an artiste and performed on the stage in Paris, and other places. She first met the accused three or four days after her arrival in Madras.

Re-called, the complainant said the accused had told her of white soldiers. It was possible that when he told he of soldiers she inferred he was talking of white soldiers.

Inspector Morris, examined by Superintendent Sullivan, said that in the Army List of 1901, the name of [illegible] Harrison occurred, which name, however, did not occur subsequently. The witness had been to East Africa, where there was only one regiment, the King's African Rifles, officered by British officers.

His Worship reserved judgment for noon to-day.

THE WILSON HIGH SCHOOL SOCIAL GATHERING.

On Saturday, 4th instant, the past and present students and the teachers of the Wilson High School held the Annual Gathering of the School Debating Society. The Principal, the Rev. J. R. Cumbert, presided. After an interesting programme of songs and dialogues in English and Marathi had been creditably gone through, the Honorary Secretary of the Debating Society, read the report for last year, which stated that in all 16 meetings were held during the year, when essays on various subjects were read. After the distribution of prizes for the School Sports was over the President made a few remarks, in which he impressed upon the boys the need of a spirit of service, citing the instance of a school in Cashmere, where the boys visited hospitals in their leisure hours and took patients in a convalescent state out for an airing on the Jhelum.

REPORTED THEFT FROM THE YACHT CLUB.

A report was made to the Police by Mr. R. E. Fischer, Manager of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, that on Saturday last between 10 and 11-45 p.m. somebody had entered his chamber and stolen some clothing and other valuable articles of the collective value of Rs. 250.

ALASTOR THE MYSTIC.

As will appear from our advertisement columns Alastor the Mystic, the well-known handreader, clairvoyant and astrologer has now removed from the Taj Mahal Hotel to Hotel Majestic (Room No. 34) where he may be consulted daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

It has now been definitely decided that the Patent Office and the headquarters of the Geological Survey will be located permanently in Calcutta.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

Large Stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Footwear.

Ladies' Boots from	Rs. 3-12 to 4-8
Ladies' Shoes	Rs. 1-8 to 3-0
Children's Boots	Rs. 1-12 to 3-2
Children's Shoes	Rs. 1-2 to 2-2
Gents' High Class Glace Kid Boots from..	Rs. 5-14
Gents' High Class Glace Kid Shoes from..	Rs. 4-7

Come and see our various other miscellaneous articles.

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The Prices Paid for,

The "MYSO-CHROME" BOOTS & SHOES.

Will Be Soon Forgot, But, The Ease and Comfort therefrom, Will be longer with you to Assure their Merits to you.

For, We Speak so Confidently from the Various Credentials, Our Principals and their Makers.

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Hold to their Credit from Innumerable users in the Country. Please Consult us, who are their

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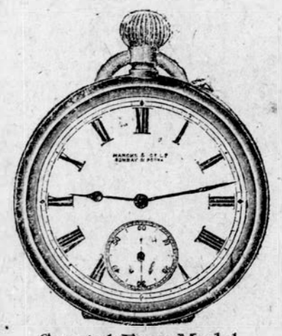
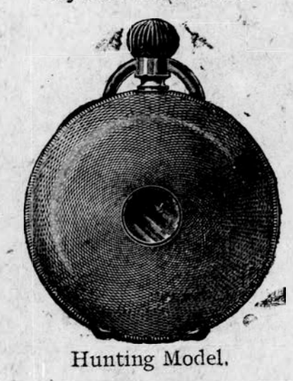
N. B.—Wanted Agents everywhere. 309.

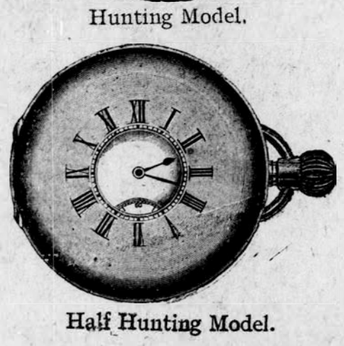
WATCHES OF QUALITY.



Crystal Face Model.



Hunting Model.



Half Hunting Model.

OUR POPULAR WATCH
Nickel Rs. 15, Silver Open Face Rs. 25, Hunting Rs. 28, Half Hunting Rs. 30
WALTHAM AMERICAN LEVER WATCH.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 22-8. As used by Railway Companies.
OUR ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 25, Silver Crystal Face Rs. 35.
Silver Hunting Rs. 40, Silver Half Hunting Rs. 45.
Gold Crystal Face Rs. 200, Hunting Rs. 235, Half Hunting Rs. 240.
OUR SQUARE WATCH—For Pocket or table use.
Sterling Silver Rs. 70, 18 Carat Gold Rs. 375.
OUR "EXTRA FLAT" DRESS WATCH.
Silver Crystal Face Rs. 55, Hunting Rs. 55, Half Hunting Rs. 60.
Gold „ Rs. 200, „ Rs. 235. „ „ Rs. 245.
OUR "PORTFOLIO" WATCHES.
Cases in Lizard, Crushed Morocco, Crocodile and long grain, with 30 hours or Eight-day movements from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.
OUR "LENTILLE" POCKET WATCH.
Silver Case Rs. 40, Gun Metal Rs. 32.
OUR "MILITARY" POCKET WATCH.
Silver Crystal Face Rs. 45, Hunting Case Rs. 50, Half Hunting Rs. 50.
OUR "STANDARD" GOLD WATCH No. 2.
Gold 18ct. Crystal Face Rs. 200, Hunting Case Rs. 240, Half Hunting Rs. 240.
OUR "STANDARD" GOLD WATCH No. 1.
18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 300, Hunting Rs. 320, Half Hunting 325.
OUR "COVENTRY" WATCH ENGLISH-MADE.
Silver Crystal Face Rs. 70. Hunting Rs. 75, Half Hunting Rs. 80.
18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 275, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 300.
THE "KEW" ENGLISH WATCH. Made on the model lines of the English Watch by the same manufacturer which secured highest result at the Royal Observatory, Kew.
Silver Crystal Face Rs. 95, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 105.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 350, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 375.
THE SUPER-EXCELLENT ENGLISH WATCH.
The acme of horological perfection
B Quality, small size, Silver Crystal Face Rs. 110, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 115,
18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 450, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 500.
A Quality, Silver Crystal Face Rs. 175, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 200.
18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 550, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 600.
WRIST WATCHES]
The "Military Model" leather enclosed model which in wear discloses dial only of watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 110.
The "Ideal" with light leather wristlet attached disclosing in wear entire watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 130.
The "Marque." The movement of this wrist watch screws into the case and being dust and air-proof obviates the risk of dust on perspiration affecting the movement.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 40, 18 Carat Gold Rs. 134.
Wrist watches in a variety of gold and jewelled models with fine leather straps, silk fastenings, gold milanese web bracelets, &c., from Rs. 90.
A guarantee given with every watch we sell.
DISCOUNT—10 per cent. on above prices for cash.

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BOMBAY & POONA.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL SEASON.

A FINANCIAL SUCCESS.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN HARWOOD LEAGUE.

This year the football season in Bombay has been a long and successful one, and, although with the finish of the Harwood League it is practically at an end, there still remain six fixtures in the Junior Rovers' Tournament to be played off a week hence. The third year of the League and Tournament as inaugurated under the auspices of the Western India Footba'l Association has proved a marked financial success under the joint secretaryship of Messrs. Smart and Elliot, and the fact that football is an ever welcome diversion in the monsoon is borne out by the season's figures.

The two prominent football fixtures in Bombay, the Harwood League and the Rovers' Tournament have both been in existence for some time. Some years ago Colonel Harwood instituted the League and gave a cup, and the Rovers' Tournament, which comes second to the Durand Cup as an All-India fixture, has been in existence for the past twenty-three years. In 1891 a cup was put up for annual competition and the proceeds were defrayed by public subscription.

W. I. F. A. FORMED.

From that time until 1911, the Rovers Tournament was held under the auspices of the Rovers' Football Club, and the ground was rented with the stands by that body from the Harwood League committee which was a separate institution. Then there happened three years ago a regrettable incident which brought about the affiliation of football in Bombay. It was discovered that an attempt had been made by some member or members of the then Rovers' Football Club to induce the Royal Garrison Artillery team to lose a Harwood League game, against the Rovers, for a monetary consideration. A committee composed amongst of Mr. Justice Russell, who at that time took a keen interest in all forms of sport in Bombay, Mr. P. R. Cadell, then Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. Colin M. Ross, agreed, at a meeting urgently held, that the Rovers' Football Club could no longer promote the Tournament. Thereupon, it was agreed to hand the control of Bombay football over to a committee who should designate themselves as the Football Association of Western India, and in 1910 Messrs. F. Hogan and T. D. Pany were elected joint secretaries. Previous to this Mr. Hogan had had about fifteen years' experience of the running of the Harwood League and the stands and grounds appliances were the property of the Harwood League, rented to the Rovers' Tournament when that fixture was played off, and to the Rugby Tournament authorities, when they used the ground.

FIRST YEAR'S PROFIT.

In 1911 a profit for the season of Rs. 1,137-15-4 was shown as a result of the first year's working under the rules of the Association. In 1912 Mr. F. Hogan resigned his joint secretaryship of the Association, and Mr. T. D. Pany, was sole secretary. The year 1912 according to the [illegible] cutive committee, was not a successful one. In December, [illegible] present secretaries took over charge of the work.

THIS YEAR'S SUCCESS.

This season has provided a financial success, despite the fact that about a thousand rupees have been expended in acquiring fittings which is an extraordinary and not an annual item of expense. The complete fitting of the stands was overhauled and added to doing the season, and during the Rovers' Tournament a military band played on four occasions. The gross receipts for the Harwood League for this season are Rs. 2,836, compared with Rs. 2,482, the takings of last year. The gross earnings of this year's Rovers' Tournament are Rs. 4,465, compared with Rs. 2,406 taken at the Rovers' Tournament last year. This gives a total approximate earning of Rs. 7,300 for this year against which the expenditure for the same period comes to roughly Rs. 5,500. This leaves a clear balance for this year of approximately Rs. 1,800, or, with a balance for the previous two years of Rs. 922 odd, a total balance of Rs. 2,722. The 1912 takings which came roughly to Rs. 4,888 did not equalised the expenditure which occurred during the same period, the latter figures being roughly Rs. 5,450.

A CHARITY TOURNAMENT.

Since the new cup was presented to the League by the "Advocate of India," the old cup has been devoted to a charity Tournament for non-military teams. This year there were only three entries and in the first round the G. I. P. Railway team beat the Bombay Gymkhana meeting the Bombay Athletic Club yesterday evening in the final. The cups for this and the winners of the Harwood League will not be publicly presented. A suggestion has been made to limit the Harwood League next season to seven teams only two of which only shall be military. This is with the intention of eliminating too strong a military element and a superfluous number of weak teams. Military teams being always in training have an undue advantage over the civilian combinations, who again, in several instances, protract a tournament needlessly with teams obviously unfit to enter. It is further suggested that a qualify to enter the League team will have to play those at the bottom of the League, before the Harwood League begins and gain the right to a place by knocking their opponents out. It is hoped that a sufficiently early start will be made with the Harwood League next year to enable it to be finished so that the Rovers' Tournament can be played off in time to avoid it clashing with the Durand Tournament. All these suggestions will be brought up at a general meeting of the Western India Football Association to be held on November 4, next. The present officials of the Association are Sir Henry Procter, President and Col. W. R. Marshall, Sherwood Foresters, Lieut.-Col. Vincent, Royal Garrison Artillery and Messrs. P. R. Cadell and F. Hogan, Vice-Presidents.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

LIBERAL (MARINE LINES) C. C. v. PERSIAN C. C.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Liberal (Marine Lines) C. C. by 4 wickets and 30 runs. Scores:—

Persian C. C.—Dr. N. A. Cooper, 4; P. Warden, 28; E. F. Kapadia, 2; Banajee, 38; N. Davar, 11; S. Suntoke, 23; S. Daroovala, 0; Erani, not out, 0; F. D. Daroovala, 0; Anklesaria, 0; Parelwalla, 0; Extras, 6; Total, 112.

Liberal (Marine Lines) C. C.—Dr. H. D. Kanga, not out, 103; A. H. Wadia, 15; D. D. Umrigar, 2; Dr. H. R. Dewar, 6; J. D. Antia, 3; B. L. Karanjea, 5; H. N. Saher, 7; S. H. Davar, not out, 1; P. N. Harda, P. P. Mistry, and G. J. Karaka, did not bat; Extras, 0; Total for six wickets, 142.

BOMBAY GAS CO. C. C. v. SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE C. C.

Played on Saturday on the Oval between the Bombay Gas Co. C. C. and the Seamen's Institute C. C., the game resulted in a win for the former by 143 runs. Scores:—

Bombay Gas Co. C. C.—Challice, 35; Edwards, 20; Lobo, 0; Paisley, 41; Woods, 15; Pajel, 16; Chonker, 16; Woodford, 9; Kale, 10; Pitale, 8; and Penker, not out, 9; Extras, 6; Total, 185.

Seamen's Institute C. C.—Brady, 0; Gaugh, 4; Mecoy, 8; Coult, 1; Walton, 9; Venus, 0; Booth, 6; Kilder, 0; Dechmer, 8; Tailor, 2; Wilkin, not out, 0; Extras, 4; Total, 42.

FINAL INTER-GARRISON TOURNAMENT.

"E" CO. SHERWOOD FORESTERS v. "E"CO. CYCLISTS B. V. R.

Played on Sunday at Oval, the game resulted in the "E" Co. Cyclists winning by an innings and 28 runs. Scores:—

"E" Co. Sherwood Foresters.—Wilkinson, 0; Woodings, 8; Mills, 12; Ansell, 0; Raven, 9; Stevenson, 7; Else, 2; Leedham, 0; Smedley, 3; Pettifer, 0; and Paige, not out 0; Extras, 4; Total, 45.

2nd Innings.—Wilkinson, 11; Woodings, 8; Mills, 6; Ansell, 0; Raven, 0; Stevenson, 0; Else, 0; Leedham, 1; Swedley, not out, 14; Pettifer, 0; and Paige, 7; Extras, 4; Total, 51.

"E" Co. Cyclist.—N. George, 9; E. Brown, 8; G. Hildreth, 0; J. V. Hildreth, 73; J. Cornfied, 3; D. Newlands, 1; L. Hode, 1; King, 5; W. George, 4; H. J. Dibbs, 9; and E. Gawthorne, not out, 5; Extras, 6; Total, 124.

BAND PROGRAMMES.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. Lowther and Officers, the Band of the 95th Russell's Infantry will play the following selection of music at the Chowpatty Band Stand, this evening at 6 p.m. under the direction of Mr. B. R. Fakirchand, Band Master.

March.....The Green Howards.....Hume.
Overture..... Fra Diavolo .....Auber.
Waltz ..... Mondaine ..... Bosc.
Selection.....Les Cloches de Corneville.....Planquette.
Chanson Hongroise...Alma de Dios...Serrand.
Quadrille.....Light O'London.....Coote.
Serenade..... La Paloma .....Hartmann.
Two Step..... Clorinda .....Ring.
"GOD SAVE THE KING EMPEROR."

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. Lowther and Officers, the Band of the 95th Russell's Infantry will play the following selection of music at the Esplanade Band Stand, to-morrow evening at 6 p.m. under the direction of Mr. B. R. Fakirchand, Band Master.

March...Entry of the Gladiators...Fuick.
Overture...The Barber of Seville...Rossini.
Waltz..... Lysistrata .....Lincke.
Selection.....La Sonnambula.....Bellini.
Duet (for two Cornets).....I would that my Love.....Mendelssohn.
Intermezzo.....Al Fresco.....Herbert.
Selection.....Breezes from the South.....Myddleton.
Galop.....Flying Fox.....Dworzak.
"GOD SAVE THE KING EMPEROR."

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

Among the heads of provinces who are now on a visit to Simla Their Excellencies the Governor of Bombay and Lady Willingdon and Sir Benjamin Robertson, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces leave for their respective provinces to-morrow.

LADY HARDINGE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

It is now finally settled that Lady Hardinge will proceed Home by the end of March. Captain Astor, A. D. C., will accompany Her Excellency.

FOOTBALL.

THE CIVILIAN TOURNAMENT.

FINAL.

G. I. P. RAILWAY, 2, BEAT THE BOMBAY ATHLETIC, 0.

As anticipated, the G. I. P. Railway were too good for the Bombay Atuletic yesterday, though the latter put up a hard fight and reached half time all square. It must, however, be admitted that they were rather fortunate in this as two shots in particular came within an ace of going through. The Railway have to be complimented on their success as they have got together really good side after all the set-backs received earlier owing to illness. Dawson had some tricky incidents to deal with, the backs and halves sound as ever and the forwards very forceful, Armstrong shewing up well and proving a brilliant shot though out of practice. This win means great encouragement to them, and it is safe to say that they will be even harder to beat next year. Mr. Cook has worked admirably in getting them together and deserves to be congratulated on the winning by his proteges of the Cup; the one which was formerly used for the League.

In making an interesting game of it the Athletic played hard all the way, even if they had to resort to putting their opponents off-side very frequently. The Rockleys and Templeton's did well, also Carroll, and the veteran Walton is worthy of special mention. Well past footballing prime, he was nevertheless always in the thick of it and his headiness in putting the others off-side undoubtedly saved a bigger score.

This is the last of senior football this year, and, if the recent games have lacked public support, the season can only be regarded as a successful one reflecting great credit on the Joint Hon. Secretaries.

THE PLAY.

Playing one forward short, the Athletic defended the Southern goal and after finding relief through Armstrong being given off-side forced a corner through Belton. This being cleared, the Railway attacked, a corner which did no good following a shot by Armstrong, who later sent hard close to the left. A long shot by Carroll was cleared by Dawson and Muir dispossed Belton. Open play followed, then the Athletic put in a smart run, Carroll getting up well, but Dawson clearing smartly as Belton rushed him. Off-side at each end saw them press again, but Belton shot wide. At the other end McDonald centred well, but Rockley got to Armstrong in time to spoil his shot. Wyatt cleared well, Morris now completing the Athletic line but shooting wide. Off-sides kept the Railway back till Aikinson and McDonald came away only for Armstrong to shoot high over. A neat lob saw Armstrong get clean away, but Walton kept at him and the shot went straight to Rockley. A moment later he got on again, finessed nicely only to see the ball come back off the post, Schultz rushing the next down. Soon after a hard, high one by Jackson struck the cross-bar, foul against Muir when heading driving them back, he then making amends, Rockley saving well from McDonald and then Atkinson, Muir wide with a long one. Bryan fouled Rockley badly when putting in a run, good exchange kicks finding Belton and Armstrong in turn off-side, also Atkinson. Half time arrived with no score.

G. I. P. RAILWAY ..... nil.
BOMBAY ATHLETIC ..... nil.

When dangerous, "hands" stopped Rockley, foul given against Jackson. The G. I. P. pressing, Armstrong and Atkinson were nearly through when Walton tripped, this luckily for him occurring just outside the penalty area. The free was cleared, as also one against C. Templeton, Atkinson then off-side. Jackson took a shot at a difficult angle, which Rockley pushed away. Armstrong got on, but a quick shot in turning went straight to the custodian. After defending hard, the Athletic got away through a fine run by Rockley, who gave to H. Templeton, but he, lost a great chance by shooting to the left. A bad foul against McDonald helped them, but soon after Armstrong got clear away from a miskick by Walton and drove a hard one under the bar.

They were soon back, Rockley twice called on, Jackson's shot going across the goal. The Athletic then broke away, but Dawson running out beat Rockley for the ball. Brewin then gave Templeton another chance, but in trapping the ball he missed it. Driven back, a good long centre came in from the right, and Armstrong getting to it shot in his stride and the ball went in off the cross-bar.

A good run by Templeton and Rockley was pulled up, foul through and hands going against the Athletic. Coming back, the same two were prominent, but Brewin shot wide when well placed. An individual run by McDonald ended in a bad shot, full time arriving with the score:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY ..... 2 goals.
BOMBAY ATHLETIC ..... nil.

G. I. P. Railway:—Dawson, (goal); Eagle and Peel, (backs); Bryan, Muir and Wyatt, (halves); Ray, Jackson, Armstrong, Atkison and McDonald, (forwards).

Bombay Athletic:—F. Rockley, (goal); C. Templeton and Walton, (backs); Knight, H. Templeton and Schultz, (halves); A. Rockley, T. Brewin, Belton, Morris and Carroll, (forwards).

Referee:—Q. M. S. Ashenhurst.

THE JUNIOR TOURNAMENT.

The draw for the Junior Tournament takes place on the Cooperage this evening at 6. Six teams have entered, the first game to be played on Monday.

GOLF NOTES.

YEAR'S MEETINGS.

The Royal Bombay Golf Club's Annual Meeting came to an end on Friday morning and the course will now be closed except on Sundays for the next three weeks in order to give those taking part in the Annual Sporting Meeting a chance to practice the various events down for decision. A few temporary holes for those enthusiasts who will have their golf at any price will be laid out, but golfers are requested not to interfere in any way with the sportsmen who are out practising mounted events for the coming meeting. The thanks of golfers are due to many who have abstained from riding over the course during the recent golf meeting and is only right that their thoughtfulness should be reciprocated now that their turn to compete has arrived.

There can be no two opinions that the Annual Golf Meeting this year has been a great success and that competition has been as keen, if not keener than in previous years. Last year was a record as far as the number of entries was concerned, but this year they have exceeded even last year and the innovation of playing the senior and junior competition in separate days has enabled those responsible for the arrangements to carry them through without inconvenience. Before the meeting started it was expected by many as the course appeared to be in such good playing condition that some record scores would be made, but there were others who thought differently and "bogeys" score for the nine holes was increased by four strokes. That they were correct has been proved by the fact that they were correct has been proved by the fact that the scores returned on nearly all occasions have been very much higher than in former years, which is to be accounted for by the fact that although the greens were as true as could be expected, they were most difficult to approach. Many times a player was well up in two strokes and then owing to the thickness of the turf all round the green he would either pitch his approach short and not be up or else he would pitch it well up and find his ball some yards over the green, the other side of the pin. And this was likely to happen at such a number of holes as although the greens had been cut the ground all round had been left just as it was and the grass was very thick. England in the Senior class and Skelton in the Junior were the most successful competitors of the meeting as the former won the Senior "Bogey" scratch competition after tieing with Jessop and was second in the handicap foursome while Skelton won the Junior "Bogey" scratch competition and was third in the handicap foursome. Macbeth has the distinction of having returned the best scratch score during the meeting when he was round in 40 on the second day of the Medal competition in the Senior Class. It is extraordinary the number of ties that have to be recorded as in nearly every competition either two or more competitors tied for one or other of the prizes.

In the first competition England and Jessop tied, in the second Jackson, Hollinghust and Clapham tied and in the handicap Foursome, E. F. Nicholson and Watts tied with England and Adair for first and second prizes and Skelton and Geruant tied with Macbeth and Begbie for third prize. Then again Coombs and Lattey tied for first and second in the handicap Medal competition. Sunday morning saw a number of those ties decided. England and Adair had to take second place to Nicholson and Watts, the result being Nicholson and Watts, three down, England and Adair five down and Skelton and Geruant just managed to defeat Macbeth and Begbie for third prize. Coombs and Lattey had a most level game and at the end of the first nine holes there was only one stroke between them. Then Lattey went ahead and was four strokes to the good going to the third hole of the second round. He went rather off his putting and this lost him two strokes on the next two greens and after the sixth hole he was only one stroke to the good. He failed to get hold of a brassie shot only one stroke to the brassie shot going to the long hole on the Oval and found the bunker. This cost him eight strokes and as Coombs took six he took the lead for the first time. Both took eight for the last two holes and the competition was won by Coombs by one stroke.

RESULTS.

SENIOR SCRATCH "BOGEY" COMPETITION.
(1) R. D. England, (2) J. W. Jessop.

JUNIOR SCRATCH "BOGEY" COMPETITION.
(1) J. Skelton, (2) J. Hollinghurst.

HANDICAP FOURSOMES.
(1) E. Ferrers Nicholson, and T. H. Watts, (2) H. S. Adair and R. D. England, (3) J. Skelton and G. F. D. Tennant.

SENIOR SCRATCH MEDAL COMPETITION.
(1) N. B. Macbeth, (2) R. Aitken and S. N. Begbie, tie.

SENIOR HANDICAP MEDAL COMPETITION.
(1) E. E. Coombs, (2) H. P. T. Lattey.

JUNIOR SCRATCH MEDAL COMPETITION.
(1) H. B. Murray, (2) J. Meberkon (tie).

JUNIOR HANDICAP MEDAL COMPETITION.
(1) W. A. Cruden, (2) A. Forbes and E. A. Johnston, (tie).

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The rice crop of Assam is expected to be better than last year.

Mr. Hughes Buller, officiating Director, Criminal Intelligence, is now on tour.

Ivan Chen, the Chinese plenipotentiary for the Tibetan negotiations, was due to arrive at Simla on Sunday.

It is said that the Finance Member will visit Calcutta during his autumn tour.

The Convocation of the Madras University will take place on Thursday, the 20th November, at 4-30 p.m.

The Hon. Surgeon-General Sir C. P. Lukis, Director-General of the I. M. S., returns to India by the mail of November 7th.

Mr. C. A. W. Rose, C.I.E., of the Consular Service, has arrived at Simla from Peking to act as Chinese Adviser to Sir Henry McMahon in the Tibetan negotiations.

The Commission of enquiry at Multan on the Kahror Begar Case did not sit on Monday owing to the illness of Mr. Leslie Jones. The sitting is therefore adjourned till the 10th instant.

It is announced that Mr. J. G. Jennings, Principal, Muir Central College, Allahabad, will succeed Mr. Hallward as Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa.

The Government of India have sanctioned an expenditure of about Rs. 50,000 for making arrangements for the temporary camps for the troops at Delhi this cold weather more comfortable.

A notice issued by Mr. C. J. H. Hogg, Postmaster-General, United Provinces, states that Post Office officials are absolutely forbidden to accept from the public cheques drawn on banks in connexion with Post Office transactions.

The Lucknow Railway Station presented quite an animated scene on Saturday evening when the mail train arrived, the occasion being the departure of Mr. C. S. Rennick, Chief Engineer, O. and R. Railway, who has retired from Government service after putting in a useful 32 years.

The Simla Municipal Committee has allotted a sum of Rs. 5,000 for a proposed scheme to construct shelter sheds for cows with two quarters for *gowalas* at the present cow stands. The Health Officer and Resident Engineer have been asked to prepare plans for approval.

At an examination held on the 25th and 26th September 1913, the officers named below have passed the Interpreter's Test in Persian: First Class—Lieut. W. A. K. Fraser, 39th (K. G. O.), C. I. Horse; Lieut. H. Steward, 6th (K. E. O.), Cavalry. Second Class—Captain W. L. S. Meiklejohn, 106th Hazara Pioneers; Lieut. C. R. C. Lane, 19th Lancers.

The Jubbulpore week, lasting as usual for ten days, is announced to commence on the 10th October. A good many visitors are expected and the prospects all round are good. There is an additional attraction for Polo players in the form of another cup to be competed for. The first days of the week will be devoted as usual to the Barton Cup, and immediately after that, play will open for the new "Kuar Chandoo Lall Polo Cup" presented by Diwan Bahadur Seth Ballabhdas and Mando Lall Kanhaya Lall.

The following Press *communique* is issued by the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture:—In view of the scarcity of fodder in Ajmer-Merwara the Government of India have decided that, with immediate effect, freight on all consignments of fodder, excepting the fodder for the Army Department, booked to stations in Ajmer-Merwara, shall be recovered from the consigner or the consignee at the rate of half an anna per bogie wagon per mile, and that the balance of freight calculated at the ordinary tariff rates shall be paid by Government and debited to the head "33 famine relief" in the accounts.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IDEAL NURSERIES.

EXHIBITION AT OLYMPIA.

A most interesting scheme has been initiated by Prince Alexander of Teck with the object of raising money for the reconstruction of the children's ward at the Middlesex Hospital.

It will be remembered that at the last "Daily Mail" Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia, Prince Alexander of Teck, on behalf of the Middlesex Hospital, enlisted the active sympathies of many well-known ladies, who decorated a number of dinner tables in accordance with their individual taste.

The whole exhibit attracted so much attention and was so great a financial success that for this year's exhibition Prince Alexander has initiated a far more ambitious scheme.

This is the creation of a "perfect home," each room of which has been arranged, decorated, and furnished by a well-known lady. Queen Alexandra assented readily when asked to help. Princess Alexander of Teck freely gave her assistance, and the other ladies promised to do all they could to further the scheme. Below is a list of these ladies, with the rooms they are undertaking:

Queeen Alexandra—Day and Night Nursery.
Princess Alexander of Teck—Adam Drawing Room.
The Duchess of Rutland—Georgian Dining Room.
Lady Anglesey—English 18th Century Bed-room.
Lady Lytton—Early 16th Century Venetian Bedroom.
Lady Plymouth—William and Mary Library.
Lady Islington—17th Century Parlour.
Lady Holford—The Hall.
Lady Speyer—Queen Anne Boudoir.
Viscountess Wolseley—Old English Garden.

Nearly all the plans and the scheme of decorations have been completed, and the furniture has either been chosen or is in the course of special manufacture. The nine rooms and the garden will occupy the whole of the minor hall in the gallery at Olympia.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S DESIGN.

The day and night nurseries, designed by Queen Alexandra, have walls of a light neutral colour, with a quaint pictorial frieze. The nursery is lighted by a big square bay window, with a large window seat which forms a box for toys. The furniture, "child size" in all details, is of sycamore, wax polished, and the chimney-piece is bright with pictorial Dutch tiles. Every angle in the room has been curved off from the floor to the ceiling, in order to prevent the accumulation of dust, and to make the work of cleaning easy. Adjoining the nursery is a bathroom, fitted with a child's porcelain bath.

The Adam drawing-room has panels filled with an old Wedgwood blue "brocade." China cupboards fill shaped recesses on either side of the window. The chimney-piece is a reproduction in inlaid marble of an Adam example. There is a crystal chandelier in the centre and the furniture is fine old satin-wood decorated in the Angelica Kauffmann style.

The Georgian dining-room is of the 1750 period. The wooden panelling is painted an old ivory-white. In the centre is an oval mahogany table, laid for dinner, and on the floor is a Persian carpet. The room is lighted by a carved wooden candelabra and gilt wall lights.

The English eighteenth-century bedroom has a panelled dado of white, surmounted by a Chinese wall-paper. The mahogany bedstead is a replica of one in South Kensington Museum, and the hangings and curtains are of hand-printed chintzes. The Venetian bedroom is hung with a deep rose silk damask. The bed has a canopy of velvet brocade. The floor is stencilled in black on a white ground.

OLD OAK AND SILVER PARLOUR.

The "William and Mary" library is enriched by silvered carved wood. There is a writing-table of English walnut and a fine Persian carpet, and the curtains are of brocaded damask. The seventeenth-century parlour is panelled in a simple old grey oak. The floor is covered with grass matting and Persian rugs. The furniture is of the Stuart period and the fittings are in old silver.

The Tudor hall has tapestry panels and an oak-beamed ceiling. The floor is of old oak, with an Oriental rug. Pewter and brass ornaments are being introduced. The Queen Anne boudoir has green-panelled walls, with a powder-blue carpet and powder-blue silk damask curtains. The furniture is inlaid English walnut. The chandelier and wall-lights are of silver.

The old English garden will be characterised by random stone paths, clipped box hedges, and old-fashioned flowers. The leaden and stone figures are characteristic of the period chosen—that of William and Mary.

The decoration and furnishing of the rooms have been undertaken by Messrs. Waring and Gillow, and the work in the garden has been executed by Messrs. Cheal and Sons, of Crawley.

WHAT WOMEN SPEND ON DRESS.

THE LADY OF CHICAGO AND OF LONDON.

"How much does a Chicago woman spend every year for her clothes?"

Mme. Pahair, the president, and other members of the Chicago Dressmakers' Club have supplied the New York correspondent of "Daily Telegraph" with an estimate, and a "P. M. G." representative has collated some rough London figures. Here they are compared:—

	Chicago. Per year.	London. Per year.
Factory girl	mmbmc	mc
A few	15,000	5,000
About 100 social leaders.	10,000	2,500
10,000 others	1,000	1,000
Well-dressed club woman	300	500
Average club woman ...	40 to 60	300
Suffragist	100	50
Church worker	100	15 to 50
Social worker	60	15 to 50
Stenographer	55	20
Shop girl	50	12
Factory girl	40	10 to 25

The question, "How much does a London woman spend on her clothes?" when put to the head of a great West End house only raised a smile.

Then he was shown the Chicago estimate, and the smile broadened.

"You don't expect us to beat Chicago?" he asked, but added, "Perhaps they mean dollars."

The representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette" pressed for figures.

"I would like to ask Madame Phair how she arrived at her figures first."

There was some discussion as to why the "Church worker" should spend £40 a year more than the "social worker," and why the shop girl should only spend half as much as the Suffragist, but at last the above estimate was arrived at.

"These figures, or even the Chicago figures, can mean very little, and extravagance in dress is not a badge of social distinction in this country today."

"Is there any rough and ready rule applicable to the subject?"

"Only that a woman should probably spend on dress about a half of what she thinks reasonable."

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c/o Advocate of India.

BOMBAY.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

"All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

NOTICE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" will be glad to receive for publication photographs of topical events or interesting photographs of any kind for publication from both amateur and professional photographers. These will be paid for, if published, according to the value of the photograph for purposes of reproduction; as to which the Editor's opinion will be final. The Editor cannot make himself responsible for the return of such photographs if not used, but, if accompanied by stamps to cover postage, every care will be taken to oblige the sender in this respect. Photographs should be addressed as follows:—

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bombay.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

BRAGANZA.—October 1st, at Dr. Parakh's European Nursing Home, Byculla, "Flora Buildings," the wife of A. X. Braganza, of a son.

SIMONS.—Bombay, 4th October, 1913, the wife of F. Simons, H. M. I. Customs, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HEATHER—KING.—August 30th, at St. Luke's Church, Church End, Finchley, London, N., by the Rev. S. W. Howe, M.A., Jack Claude Heather, son of the late Rev. G. F. Heather, M.A., Vicar of Tillington, Sussex, and Mrs. Heather, to Edith, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander R. King, of Bombay and London.

DEATHS.

WELLIS.—On the 1st October, at her residence, Rock House, North Petty Staff Lines, Poona, Irene, the beloved wife of W. W. Wellis, Supdt. Bombay Prisons' Dept. (Retired), London and Glasgow papers please copy.

BARETTO.—On the 4th October, at Ripon House, Bellasis Road, Bombay, from enteric fever, Bernadette, aged 16 years, third daughter of M. Mourao Garcia Pelna, and dearly loved wife of A. M. Baretto, Eastern Telegraphs. Deeply regretted.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

All-India Shia Conference (at Jaunpore.)

Parsi Writers' Association: Public lecture in Urdu, by Mr. H. M. Abul Quaxin Irani, "The Solidarity of the Parsee Community," at Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, October 8.

All-India Shia Conference (at Jaunpore.)

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10.

THURSDAY, October 9.

Dasara Bank Holiday.

Laying the Corner-Stone of the Gandharva Maha Vidalaya, Sandhurst Road 9 a.m.

FRIDAY, October 10.

Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 12 Hummum Street, 4.

Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, General Meeting, 12, Hummum Street, 4-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

October, 7th 1913.

THE CRISIS ENDED.

It is eminently satisfactory to learn that the crisis, through which the Indian Banks passed on Friday and Saturday, had subsided by yesterday morning. So satisfactory, in fact, had the situation become yesterday, that, as stated in our news columns, the process of Saturday was reversed and instead of a stream of depositers coming to withdraw their money, the Banks had the pleasurable experience of these gentry returning to replace their funds in quarters which had temporarily lost their confidence. It is stated that eighty lakhs of rupees is not an exaggerated figure at which to place the amount of money paid out by the leading Indian banks during the time that the panic lasted, and it is in the highest degree satisfactory that these banks were able to withstand this heavy strain. It must be remembered that, however well conducted these Indian banks may be, and, on however sound a basis they may rest, they can never be in the same favourable position for withstanding any emergent strain put upon them, as is the case with the Exchange Banks, who can always obtain assistance from London and their branches in India, and by the sale of telegraphic transfers and such like means. Having regard, therefore, to the fact that these Indian banks are entirely dependent on their own resources, it is certainly gratifying that such a crisis as that of last week has passed over in Bombay with only one disaster.

In regard to our criticism of the action of certain Exchange banks, in refusing accomodation to these Indian concerns, we have been told that it is not correct to state that the Exchange banks have ever made any agreement among themselves to refuse such assistance. This may be so. But, we think, we are right in stating that there has been an understanding to that effect, and, at any rate, the fact remains, that such a system was refused where it might have been given, and in cases where there was almost, what might be called, a moral obligation to afford it. Of course, one bank may have many legitimate reasons for refusing assistance to another, especially when there are evidences of a coming panic. It may feel that it requires to conserve all its resources for its own accomodation, and other considerations suggest themselves. But, in this instance, we do not think that any such considerations arose, and the attitude of certain of the Exchange Banks seems to have been unjustifiable; always remembering that the accomodation was asked for on gilt-edged securities. The attitude of the Bank of Bombay seems to have been what it should be, the Presidency Bank having readily responded to such reasonable demands as were made upon it.

Curiously enough, the writer of the articles on the Currency Commission, which have been appearing in our columns during the last few weeks, happens to deal, in the article which we publish to-day, with that portion of the evidence of Mr. Lionel Abrahams to whom the very question was put, as to whether there were other banks in India, besides the Presidency Banks, fit to receive State deposits. Mr. Abrahams replied that he had found in conversation with commercial men and others, who had a great deal of knowledge of Indian conditions, that most of them had thought that it would not be a good thing for the Government to lend in India direct to commercial firms. They had mostly thought it would be better to put money with the Banks, and then let the Banks have the duty and responsibility of exercising discrimination. Mr. Abrahams, who, as the writer of our articles remarks, preserves and admirably open mind, added that it would be worth while to enquire from Indian witnesses whether any of the Banks in India would be suitable recipients of Government deposits. We quite agree with the opinion of our contributor that, while it is questionable whether Government would be justified, at any rate at present, in making its Cash Balances available as loans to other Banks as well as the Presidency Banks, it would act wisely in coming to the assistance in times of financial stringency of any strong bank that was temporarily in need of accomodation, on the deposit ofGovernment securities. Fortunately on this occasion, the crisis did not reach a point at which such action on the part of Government was needed. But it may be hoped that should any such state of affairs arise in the future, the Finance Minister will not fail to come to the rescue; for, there is a distinction between Government rendering assistance to avert a public disaster, and releasing its Cash Balances for the benefit of a section of the trading community, who are merely looking to obtain money on easy terms.

THE COMING ZOROASTRIAN CONFERENCE.

The important practical achievements of the Zorastrain Conference in its three previous sessions have materially kindled fresh expectations. Its avowed object of promoting the advancement of the Parsi community is being gradually realised. Its promoters make no secret of the fact that there has been some misconception as to its ultimate aims. Now that the pioneers of the movement can show on their credit side certain reforms, the desirability of which has never been questioned, and which has been urged with vehemence by its non-sympathisers, the many who have their thinking done by proxy will be convinced of the beneficence of the central trend of the new thought. It has been acknowledged by those who pride themselves on their orthodoxy, that the Parsi Calender is erroneous and consequently from a strictly ritualistic standpoint a contributory cause of the inefficiency of some of the most solemn ceremonies. For it needs little effort to persuade the slowest intellect of the incongruousness of uttering in a grilling summer prayers which were composed for midwinter. The Parsi months and days not following the seasons on which they originally depended the annual festivals are thrown hopelessly out of order. These errors are multiplied and perpetuated with reference to the anniversary days of the dead. The Zoroastrian Conference has not succeeded in reforming the Calendar, but it has achieved the preliminary task of cultivating public opinion to the necessity of reform and has indicated the direction in which the alteration must be effected. The men at the helm are men of recognized position. They have no axes of their own to grind, no pet fads to impose on an unwilling community. Poverty, squalor and sin have been proved to exist to an extent unknown to good-natured arm-chair observers. Without fear of contradiction it can perhaps be claimed by the new movement that before its days organized charity was as good as unknown. The larger benefactions of the Parsis are proverbial in India, but without control and guidance and enforcement of business principles the noblest gifts bear no fruit commensurate to their substantiality. That the physique of the Parsi youth is below par was admitted on all hands, but it was reserved for the Conference to devise means for its practical measurement and requisite care. All the Parsi school-going population is now being systematically examined and volunteer doctors are preparing a report which will bring to light fresh facts. Armed with knowledge of the extent of inefficiency, single-minded promoters of Parsi progress will now be enabled to combat the degeneration. There has been much vague talk and indefinite apprehensions regarding the future of the Parsis' fitness to survive the struggle, rendered the keener by competition with races which once lagged behind. But this search for knowledge has not been undertaken with any motives of self-aggrandisement. A dispassionate survey of the objects of the Conference, a consideration of the men who have fathered it, and a certain amount of capacity to believe that goodness and truth may reside in ranks other than ours, will decide every Parsi, who is concerned at the predicament in which his co-religionists are placed, to join hands in a movement which is inspired by no selfish or personal thoughts.

REFORM.

Social Reform for India is one of those problems about which so much is said, or rather periodically repeated, and so little enforced in actuality, that one hardly expects to hear the topic treated from a fresh standpoint, or new facts illuminating the complicated question. For this frame of mind, to which use has accustomed us, the Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru has prepared a surprise. His speech at the Fyzabad Conference will not rank in the category of laboured reiteration He speaks with knowledge sincerity, and clearness of vision on every vital aspect of social reform. He is perhaps, a trifle over-vehement in his denunciation of certain old abuses but the general tone of his discourse was one of moderation. "There is no such thing as a clean slate among the many or few possessions of the social reformer; he realises and is bound to realise that the present cannot be treated without reference to the past, or in disregard to the future." This attitude is the negation of the policy of the hot-headed extremist who would wipe off the social past of India, cut off the ship of Indian society from its old moorings, and rear a new community on the basis of vacuity. The true reformer, on the other hand, realises that life means movement and no society which is stationery can claim to be alive. Dr. Sapru has much of interest to say regarding the time-honoured institution of caste and has digested the various opinions regarding its origin tentatively put forward by such authorities as Sir Denzil Ibbetson, Professor Senart and Sir Thomas Holderness. It is surprising that so good a scholar as Dr. Sapru has not availed himself of that veritable armoury of cogent arguments against caste, which it was the mission of the Buddha to demolish. The whole book of Jataka, which has been translated into English, is replete with instances on the one hand of the tyranny of caste as it existed even in those early ages, and of the intellectual jousts in which the followers of the Buddha attempted to combat it. It is to be feared, as Dr. Sapru points out, that the new spirit with reference to caste which imitates the West runs dangerously near the lines which it itself condemns. For instead of having an Indian hostel or a Hindu Young Men's Association we have in so many cities a Kayastha Society or a Khatri Club or a Kashmeri Association. After all, it is undergoing a process of decay. In the words of Sir Thomas Holderness, a confident answer as to its present position is not possible. If, on the one hand, the spread of Western education, the habit of travel, and the growth of social and political discussions are powerful anti-caste factors, there still remain unaffected the systems of infant marriages and perpetual widowhood. The greatest element of sinister mischief is the priest. "Do not think", says Dr. Sapru, "that I am indulging in any language of exaggeration when I say that the priest is the greatest tyrant, that he takes complete possession of our soul and mind and that his kingdom is a kingdom of darkness" Dr. Sapru sees practical advantage in a broadcast distribution of vernacular translations of the sacred books of the Hindus. His sarcasm on the present system of hypocrisy in the matrimonial affairs of Hindus is as bitter as his advocacy of Mr. Basu's Bill is warm.

You seek your happiness, if that is happiness, by leading an open life of vice, you may defy all the accepted canons of morality, you may treat your conjugal vow as lightly as the wind treats the thinnest gossamer, you may be quite cosmopolitan in the choice of your unwedded wives, and you are safe, you are not hurt, the hand of caste will not be on you. But the moment you choose to follow the path of virtue and courage and marry a woman outside your caste—a woman who you think will bring real joy and happiness to you, the long arm of caste will reach you, you will be a social parish and you will be shunned as if you are sin itself.

DAY BY DAY.

Viceregal Court News.

On Sunday Their Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Willingdon dined with Sir Harcourt and Lady Butler. On the same day Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge and a house party rode out to "The Retreat," Mashobra after lunch, where they had tea and returned for dinner. Sir James and Lady DuBoulay and Miss Howell and Major J. G. Greig, C.I.E., Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, dined at Viceregal Lodge on Sunday night. Last night there was a dinner party at Viceregal Lodge and amongst those present were Lord and Lady Willingdon, Sir Benjamin Robertson, Sir Machael and Lady O'Dwyer, Sir Harcourt and Lady Butler, Mr. Ali Imam, Sir Reginald and Lady Craddock, Sir William Meyer, General Sir Percy and Lady Lake, Mr. L. Porter, Col. Sir Henry and Lady McMahon, Sir William and Lady Vincent, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Michael, General and Mrs. Birdwood, Mr. and Mrs. Brunyate, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Lady Cleveland, Colonel Dowell, Colonel and Mrs. Cobbe, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. Noel Paton, Major Greig, Major and Mrs. Spence, Mr. and Mrs. J. Scott, Mr. G. B. Allen, and Mrs. Davies.

A Colossal Record of Deposits.

If London is the modern Babylon of banking and finance, the London City and Midland Bank may be said to be the premier banking institution in Great Britain and Ireland with its colossal deposits of nearly 90 millions sterling. For a single bank to own such a plethora of the available savings of the people is indeed phenomenal! It indicates not only the perfection to which the mechanism of what is called "Money" has reached, but the acme of confidence in its stability reposed by the investing public. No wonder it has as many as 840 branches, sub-branches and agencies. Two other banks alone come very near this great Bank. One is the famous Credit Lyonnais which has a record of 85 millions and the other the Deutsche Bank with deposits amounting to 79 millions! Verily, the three form a gigantic banking trinity more worthy of worship in a realistic sense than the Golden Calf of old. The combined deposits of 254 million pounds is equivalent to 61 million ounces of the yellow metal at its mint value! Stated in other words, they equal two and a half year's gold production of the world.

The "Collegian."

The interesting proposal of establishing educational colonies in Bengal, where pupils will be able to learn as well as earn, is given the place of honour in the current issue of the "Collegian." The first of the colonies, which will be under the direction of Captain Petavel, is to be established at Mr. Rabindranath Tagore's school, at Bolpur, with the poet's practical co-operation. The salient features of the scheme have already been referred to in "The Chronicle." Another interesting educational want of last month, to which the "Collegian" calls attention, is the distribution by the Director of Public Instruction at Madras of a subsidy of nearly 12 lakhs of rupees to the District Boards and Municipalities of the Presidency for the construction of elementary school buildings, including a small grant to one of the municipalities for the formation of a common garden and museum for all its elementary schools. The topical selections include a report of the recent conference held at Nagpur in connection with the proposed Central Provinces University. The discussion showed a strange difference of opinion as to the type of University preferred.

President Yuan's Sons.

The two sons of Yuan Shih-kai aged respectively seventeen and fourteen, are at present travelling in England with a tutor. When they arrived in England about two months ago neither, according to the "Manchester Guardian," could speak a word of English, but they are said to be rapidly picking up the language. Quite recently they lunched at the Rectory, Hatfield, with Lord William Cecil, whose knowledge of and interest in Chinese affairs is considerable and keen. Lord William, who is on fairly intimate terms with the President of the Chinese Republic, is trying to persuade Yuan to give his sons an English education by sending the younger to a public school and the elder to one of the Universities.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The Future of Turkey.

"Madras Times":—The new spirit has touched the methods of education in the nation, and a system of education grounded well on firm Islamic principles is teaching the coming generation that Islamism is the friend of progress and all honest liberty. We welcome this new spirit. We see in it the augury of a bright and prosperous future for the Ottoman Empire. Such a spirit, coupled to a study of their country, its institutions and resources, modes of thought and natural tendencies, with a view to their development on natural lines, on the part of their statesman, ought to go far to ensure the prosperity of the Empire. It is in Asia that the spirit is strongest, and happily so, for it is there that the future of the Empire lies. But even such a spirit cannot prevail unless peace is preserved, and it is to the preservation of peace that the efforts of the Ottoman Government must henceforth be directed. Given peace, and good Government and the good will of the Powers, the future greatness of Turkey is assured.

A State Bank.

"Madras Mail".—There are three principal advantages which a State Bank might secure. One is increased and improved organisation in the Indian banking world—an advantage to which recent events in the Punjab have given additional force, although those events are only very much what was to be expected. The other advantages are the abandonment of the present system of keeping Government cash carefully out of circulation and the development of the paper currency circulation. Both the latter objects are of great and obvious importance. Most of the witnesses were agreed on the necessity of rendering Government funds available for the support of trade to some extent. But that does not quite meet the real objection to the present system. As things are, an increase in the Government balances, whether by increased collections or by the raising of a loan, produces a corresponding diminution in the supply of money, so that a transaction with Government produces consequences wholly different from those produced by a transaction with a private person; for in the latter case a payment leaves the supply of money unaltered, and only its distribution is affected.

The Need for Immediate Action.

"The Hindu".—Thanks to the persistent evil-doing on the part of the South African Government, and the culpable apathy of the Imperial Government, Mr. Gandhi and his compatriots have been forced to renew the passive resistance struggle in vindication of their rights and of the honour of their motherland, and in protest of the shameless manner in which definite promises have been broken. Reports are now arriving daily of sentences of rigorous imprisonment passed on passive resisters, and this time there is every possibility of the movement not only spreading widely—for women and children are to throw in their lot with adults—but the risks, dangers and sufferings attendant on the struggle being severer and more taxing than on the last occasion. Great resonsibility, therefore, attaches to Indians here in the way of enabling the handful of South African British Indians to wage the war to the end by extending to them every kind of help. The situation is most serious and we do hope that the necessary measures for bringing succour to South Africa will be taken at once in India, without waiting for zealous missionaries from abroad to preach what to Indians should be their plain and patriotic duty.

The Class Fellow.

"Indian Daily News".—There has been a good deal heard, lately, about the apathy of the public with regard to the recent murders, but there is one aspect of them that is rather remarkable. In no case have attempts been made against European members of the force and apparently the attacks are entirely personal. We believe, and have said always, that there is always a motive of fear or revenge behind such attacks. On the last occasion when Sirish Chandra Chakravarti was found murdered a very curious statement was made to us by a pleader engaged in the matter of one Provash Deb. His story was that Sirish Chakravarti was a class friend of Provash Deb (and one knows what that means in Bengal) and that being secretly in the pay of the police, he had urged his friend, Provash Deb, to write or had put into his possession copies of the "Yugantar," for having which he was sentenced to a long term of years. It was suggested that Chakravarti had been arrested at the same time and that his absence in the dock without explanation had aroused suspicion. Nothing was heard of him till he was shot one night. Then the pleader wrote and we published his letter. Now, these facts disclose a terrible story equal to anything in Dostoievky of Tolstoi. A man's life deliberately sacrificed by a false charge, engineered by a friend, and what for? To get promotion. We were told that Sirish was a remarkable young man, a rising young man, quite a clever detective, and that he had been cut off in the prime of life. When the pleader told the story in our columns, sympathy ceased because if it is ever right for one man to kill another, we can conceive of no circumstances when it is more justifiable than in those alleged in that case. To send a man to the Andamans on a false charge engineered by yourself to get a step in promotion seems to us a horrible tragedy. But the matter was allowed to rest. No one bothered to enquire further and see if the story was true, and whether it was not desirable in the interest of the Government, in the interest of the police, and of the public, to get at the truth. We had a good panic on then. If true it revealed a horrible state of affairs; if false, it should be proved to be so. Because, if such things are possible it is almost best to have anarchists among us to stop them if we do not stop it ourselves. As all Christians are aware this is one of the signs of the end of the world. And if untrue—it is better for the police and for all of us that it should be proved so, and they would then find a greater response to their efforts.

Indians and Miliary Service.

"The Bengalee"—So far as the Indians are concerned a no-admission-ticket is affixed even to the non-combatant side of the military service. Indians, as even their worst enemies must admit, are quick at figures. They turn out clever accountants and their aptitude for figure work has advanced them to the most reponsible offices in the civil branch of the Finance Department. But it has caused us no little astonishment to learn that no Indian however qualified, is eligible for appointment to the military side of the Indian Finance Department. Addition and multiplication is everywhere to be done with pen and pencil and not with the sword and rifle. Why then should the supposed incapacity of the Indian to handle lethal weapons be allowed to stand in the way of his admission to the military side of the Finance Department? Neither can it be reasonably urged that the military accountants of the Finance Department come to know of State secrets which it is not desirable to impart to Indians. All responsible officers of the Government are the repositories of special confidence and it has never been known that Indians holding offices of trust have abused the confidence reposed in them. Trust always begets a sense of responsibility. And this policy of distrusting the Indians, so far as matters military are concerned, is a grave blunder.

A Waste of Energy.

"Madras Times":—The suggestion, made by Sir Fazulbhoy Ebrahim at the annual meeting of the Bombay Merchants' Chamber and Bureau on Saturday, for the establishment of an All-India Commercial Congress is by way of being supererogatory. Sir Fazulbhoy's bases his proposal on three main points: First that Indian's voice should be heard in the settlement of the grave economic issues which have been discussed for ten years and more; second, that the country should have a recognized and representative organ of Indian commercial opinion, and third, the Congress is to promote the sentiment of solidarity and to keep prominently in view the paramount claims of commerce. Sir Fazulbhoy is also of opinion that his proposed organization would not interfere with the Industrial Conference, which is part and parcel of the National Congress. As far as we are aware, the Industrial Congress covers the whole field over which Sir Fazulbhoy considers his Commercial Congress should traverse, and it would be a mere waste of energy for the All-India Commercial Congress to agree with, or differ from, the resolutions and actions of the All-India Industrial Conference. Rather, should Sir Fazulbhoy and business men interested in the industrial and commercial development of India, strengthen the ranks of the All-India Industrial Conference which would doubtless welcome such an accession of practical business experience and ability.

Dr. Priya Varuna, M.A., President of the Institute of Bio-Therapy, Benares City, writes to the "Praja Bandhu" of Ahmedabad, recommending "pumpkin water" as a sure cure for phthisis. The patient is advised to drink an ounce of pumpkin water every day, even twice or thrice a day. By Pumpkin is meant, he writes, Louki (Hindustani), Lou (Bengali), and Dudhi (Gujarati). Do not roast, cook or boil it, but extract water just as you find in nature. Do not try the butter kind as it is dangerous.

WEARY OF WAR.

"NO FURTHER CONFLICTS IN BALKANS."

SERVIAN PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

ALBANIANS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BELGRADE, Oct. 5.

The Albanians have been defeated at Prizrend and are being pursued to the frontier.

M. Pasics, the Premier, has returned from abroad. He has declared his conviction that there will be no further conflicts in the Balkans as all are too weary to begin fresh complications.

TURKISH ENVOY AT ATHENS.

ATHENS, Oct. 6.

The Turkish plenipotentiary has arrived here to re-open negotiations.

MORE HOPEFUL SITUATION.

The semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" states that the past week has shown an improvement in both the Servian and Alabanian and Greek and Turkish difficulties, the danger which seemed to threaten the work of peace owing to the premature opening of the question of the Aegean Islands, having apparently been averted.

NEW WARSHIPS FOR TURKEY.

DEPUTY SENT TO ROME AND LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Reuter learns that Captain Reouf, Commander of the warship "Hamidieh", has gone to Rome and London to purchase warships and engage officers so as to place the Ottoman Navy on a stronger basis.

AUSTRIAN ARCHDUKE'S VISIT.

HIS MORGANATIC WIFE TO BE GUEST AT WINDSOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The Archduke Franz Ferdinand arrives at Windsor early in November, accompanied by his morganatic wife. He will afterwards stay at Welbeck with the Duke and Duchess of Portland.

[An illustrated article on the Emperor of Austria, his heir the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, and the latter's morganatic wife appears on page 11.]

SELLING PRICE OF PLANTATION RUBBER.

PROPOSED COMBINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, October 6.

The "Financial Times" says that London representatives of the rubber trade have been invited to a meeting at the London Chamber of Commerce on the 23rd instant, to consider a scheme for controlling the selling price of plantation rubber. It is proposed that a committee representing plantation companies shall meet weekly to fix the minimum prices, the companies joining the combination agreeing not to sell below those prices, but no attempt will be made to carry on the scheme unless at the outset 30,000 tons of 1914 output are brought under control. A separate proposal to establish a central selling agency is receiving considerable support.

RAND MINERS' GRIEVANCES.

DIRECT NEGOTIATION BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 5.

A meeting of the Trades Federation has finally agreed that the Miners' Association shall meet the Mineowners without the presence of a representative of the Federation. This removes all obstacles to direct negotiations with Mineowners.

FRENCH PRESIDENT GOES TO MADRID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.

M. Poincare, the French President, has started on a visit to King Alfonso at Madrid.

CALCUTTA SENSATION.

CONTENTS OF "SUSPECTED" BOMB.

JOKE THEORY STILL ENTERTAINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

Police investigation of the suspected bomb found in the Volunteer Headquarters shows it to be an empty powder tin filled with ¾ inch nails and pieces of stone, together with black powder. It is being sent to the Inspector of Explosives, Dum Dum, the Chemical Examiner's office being closed till the 16th inst. In the hole on the top of the tin was a Martini cartridge so placed that the percussion cap was on a level with the top. It is not yet known whether the cartridge is live or not. If it is, it would have possibly exploded if a spade had been used in levelling the sand. On the other hand the cap occupies no small portion of the surface of the tin and the chances would have been greatly in favour of its striking some other portion first.

The police are still of the opinion that the affair is an ill-timed practical joke but they are making a careful investigation into the whole affair.

FAILURE OF INDIAN BANKS.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL. SUGGESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, October 6.

The "Daily Mail," in its financial article, hopes that in view of the failures of Indian managed banks, the Indian authorities are considering the means of mitigating the evil by Government regulation of so-called banks.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

NO MEETING OF NAVAL CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that Mr. Asquith, as President of the Committee of Imperial Defence, has decided not to summon the Imperial Naval Conference, the meeting of which was expected to take place shortly.

The journal adds that the decision is doubtless due to the political situation in the United Kingdom.

The "Daily Telegraph," in the article thereanent, vigorously condemns this "subordination of the affairs of the Empire to the political exigencies here."

HIDDEN SOCIAL CANKER.

ROYAL COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The "Morning Post" states that the appointment of a Royal Commission on venereal disease will be announced in a few days. There wil be about sixteen members, including some women.

HOME RULE NEARER.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM NEW YORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

A meeting here passed a resolution congratulating the Irish people at home on the advancement of the struggle for an Irish Parliament, and heartily commending the Irish Party for its determination to refuse a conference or a compromise with a noisy, ridiculous handful of spoilt-hunters and factionists who were in no sense entitled politically or morally to represent or speak for Ulster.

Five thousand dollars was collected at the meeting.

THE MAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, Oct. 5.

The P. and O. Salsette with the outward mails of the 26th ult., left for Bombay at 10 p.m., to-day.

The P. and O. Medina left at 9 p.m., with mails for Colombo and Australia.

BURGLAR AT BAY.

KILLS ONE AND WOUNDS SEVERAL.

DESPERATE FIGHT IN IRANI'S SHOP.

A desperate struggle took place at about 2-30 a.m. yesterday morning at a tea shop between a burglar and three persons, which resulted in the death of one of the contestants. The tea shop is situated at Byculla next to the Salvation Army premises and is owned by an Irani named Ardeshir Nashirwan and his nephew, Ardeshir Khudabux, who are assisted by two Mahomedan servants.

The shop was closed as usual at 2. a.m., when all retired to rest. Half an hour later Ardeshir Khudabux was aroused from his sleep by hearing a noise as of something being broken open and on getting up he saw a burglar endeavouring to open the counter. The burglar at once attacked Ardeshir and in the struggle which ensued the former, who had a clasp knife with him, inflicted severe injuries on Ardeshir's windpipe, back and neck.

The noise awoke the owner of the shop who went to his nephew's rescue and seized the assailant; not, however, before himself receiving several stabs on his body. Despite his wounds he succeeded in retaining his hold on the burglar till his servants came to his assistants, they also receiving injuries in the conflict, especially one boy named Abdul Kadar.

The noise and the tumult brought the cook and the Adjutant of the Salvation Army Nanagahad, on the scene and the latter tightly secured the burglar whilst the owner of the tea shop telephoned to the Nagpada Police Station for help.

Inspector Stenson and Sub-Inspector Raghunath Rao repaired to the scene. took the burglar in custody and had the injured persons removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital. Ardeshir Khudabux however died on the way.

This morning enquiries were made into the matter by Mr. R. Mactier, the Commissioner of Police and Superintendent Jones, when it was discovered that the burglar who is named Hirji Bala and is a Hindu resident of Delhi had no permanent abode in Bombay. It was ascertained that he had entered the shop through a back door which had been left open and endeavoured to break open the counter with an iron bar which was found by the Police in the shop.

The accused was placed on trial yesterday by Inspector Stenson, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj at Mazagon, and was remanded in Police custody.

An inquest was held on the body of the deceased Ardeshir Khudabux, when after the identification of the body the inquest was adjourned.

CHINESE PRESIDENCY.

RESULT OF FIRST BALLOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, Oct. 6.

The first ballot for the Presidency was indecisive, 759 members of Parliament attended, 471 votes being recorded for Yuan Shi Kai and 154 for Li Yuan Heng.

There were twenty candidates, including Wu Ting Fu and Sun Yat Sen.

Another ballot is proceeding.

CHINESE RAILWAYS.

JAPAN AS CONCESSIONAIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Oct. 5.

The vernacular press reports state that Japan is seeking a concession for the railway between Foochow and Liukiang.

SOLDIER'S ESCAPADE.

RUNS AWAY WITH A RING FROM A SHOP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Oct. 6.

At about 9 p.m. last night a soldier belonging to the East Lancashire Regiment entered the shop of Messrs. Manakrai and Co., jewellers, in Elphinstone Street, Karachi, on the pretence of purchasing some jewellery. Among several articles a gold ring was shown to him which he bolted with. Promptly the proprietor of the firm raised cries of "Chor ko pukro." A police sepoy, who heard the cries and was on duty at the corner of Elphinstone Street, whistled for help and giving chase after the soldier overtook him near the Volunteer Hall in Garden Road. The soldier was taken in charge by the military authorities.

PANIC OVER.

RUN ON INDIAN BANKS SUBSIDES.

CONFIDENCE RESTORED.

DEPOSITORS BRING THEIR MONEY BACK.

The apprehensions of the public following on the failure of the Credit Bank of India, seemed yesterday to have entirely subsided. There were no crowds of depositors waiting outside the doors of the Banks under Indian management, as on Saturday, eager to withdraw their money. On the contrary the reverse was the case. Many of the depositors who had allowed themselves to be infected by the panic last week, had so far recovered that they actually brought their money back, and one well-known institution in Esplanade Road is said to have received yesterday four lakhs as against one lakh paid out. Of course it may not be that, in this case, old depositors returned to replace their money, but that some of those who had withdrawn funds from other Banks came to place them with an institution in which they had more confidence. However, these are not matters as to which we are entitled to speak with authority, as the officials of all the Indian Banks were very reticent, except as to the one fact that the panic had subsided and the rush of depositors had ceased, leaving them still smiling.

The figure at which the total amount paid out by the leading Indian Banks during last week was placed by one authority yesterday, in conversation with a "Chronicle" representative, at eighty lakhs of rupees and enquiry goes to show that this was in no way an exaggeration. Our representative learnt that the Exchange Banks had maintained their attitude of refusing accomodation but the Bombay Bank had fully responded to the demands made upon it.

The condition of the Share Market yesterday also showed a recovery, the position being reported as normal.

The Directors of the Credit Bank who were to have held a meeting yesterday to consider the proposals brought forward by their Manager, found it too early to do so and the meeting was postponed till this morning.

Mr. R. D. Sethna, the provisional Liquidator of the Bank, who had obtained possession, was busy all day yesterday with his staff taking inspection of the books, etc. The doors of the Bank were kept open all day yesterday but no one was allowed admission.

LUCKNOW DEPOSITORS AGREE NOT TO WITHDRAW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 6.

At a meeting of the depositors and consituents of the Credit Bank of India here yesterday, a telegram was read from the head office, Bombay, stating that if depositors consented to allow their money to remain with the bank for two years, or at least one, it might be possible to resume the working. After a speech by Babu Iswari Dayal, an advocate, explaining the satisfactory position of the bank, it was unanimously resolved not to press the bank for payment till the end of 1914.

PEOPLE'S BANK.

RECONSTRUCTION NO CURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

The weekly paper "Commerce," which was the first to start the agitation against the financial methods of the People's Bank and Mr. Harkishen Lal's other ventures, comments in detail on Mr. Harkishen's speech at the shareholders' meeting and asks him how he proposes to save lakhs of rupees annually by the staff accepting half-pay, when the total expenditure on the staff is only Rs. 93,000. "How are the depositors who are asked to wait going to improve their position by uniting? Are the concerns which have been losing money for years going to be converted into paying ones by 'recontruction of the Bank?' We think not. We cannot see how depositors and shareholders are likely to have money saved by the reconstruction, as Mr. Harkishen Lal suggests." "Commerce" points out that out of deposits of just over one crore of rupees nearly 90 lakhs were lent to concerns of persons connected with Mr. Harkishen Lal, and enquires how he came to make over 2 lakhs of advances to the Punjab Cotton Press, and on what tangible security, and if he were not warned of the danger. The paper further asks how the People's Bank will recover the 8 lakhs advanced to the Pioneer Investment Co.

GOVERNMENT ENQUIRY NECESSARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 6.

Referring to the proposed enquiries into the affairs of the People's and Amritsar Banks, by the Committees appointed at the shareholders' meetings, the "Civil and Military Gazette" observes:—"The unhappy fact is that everyone is by no means agreed as to the competence of the enthusiastic and estimable members of these committees to carry out this highly responsible undertaking, even supposing they know where to look and are given facilities for looking for all things that require to be inevstigated. If Mr. Harkishen Lal wishes to restore public confidence in the concerns he and his friends have directed, and at the same time desires to secure canonisation for himself, it is for him to recognise that the enquiries now being instituted will not suffice for the purpose. It is, we imagine, still open to the directors to get their constituents' consent to a really independent, thorough, yet confidential, enquiry conducted with Government's permission under its auspices, and with the aid of the very best auditing talent available in this country. Such a course as this would silence all criticism, whereas the present policy of directors merely provokes it. We notice that although it was said at the shareholders' meeting that independent auditors would be appointed, no pronouncement has yet been made as to the person or firm to whom this important duty is to be entrusted."

The "Civil and Military Gazette" points out that the interests of depositors and shareholders are far from being identical, and suggests that the depositors should combine and form an association to look after their interests.

BURMA BANK.

ORDER REGARDING SHARES AND DEVIDEND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 6.

Mr. Justice Ormond, in chambers, has passed the following order in connection with the Bank of Burma, Limited (in liquidation):—

The official Liquidator reported that he had agreed with Mr. De Glanville, on behalf of the Burma Investments Ltd., that the amount owing to the Bank on September 29th, 1913, was Rs. 3,88,081-10-8 which has been satisfied as to Rs. 3,88,080 by making over to the Bank 1,03,488 shares of the Petroleum Company at 5 shillings or Rs. 3-12-0 each and Rs. 1-10-9 in cash. The surplus was 7,04,8[illegible] shares, which will be returned by the Bank to the Investments Company. The Bank has been directed to set apart for the present the 1,35,000 shares of the Petroleum Company in respect of which the Official Liquidator of the Rangoon Refinery Company has made a claim, but in accordance with a separate order the said shares may be sold for cash at 5 shillings each, less 1/2 per cent for brokerage, and, if so, the profits must be retained by the Official Liquidator of the Bank in a separate banking account until further orders. The Bank is also directed to set apart other shares in the Petroleum Company in which there are claims outstanding; the number of such shares is over 13,480. The Official Liquidator has forwarded for registration with the Petroleum Company in London the transfers held by the Bank for their registration in the name of the Bank, and when the whole of such transfers will have been passed by the board of the Petroleum Company there will be available for distribution a total number of 3,96,012 shares which at five shillings equal Rs. 14,85,045.

(FUNDS AVAILABLE.

The Official Liquidator reports that the funds in hand on September 30th 1913 were upwards of Rs. 7,50,000, out of which must be retained Rs. 1,50,000 as a dividend of six annas in the rupee upon an estimated deposit of Rs. 4,00,000 upon a contingent liability of the Bank of Bengal of Rs. 62,00,000 and a guarantee given by the Bank on behalf of Mower and Company, thus leaving available for dividend and expenses the sum of Rs. 6,00,000. That the admitted proofs upon the Bank make a total of Rs. 1,15,22,047-7-7 and a dividend thereon at two annas six pies in the rupee would absorb Rs. 19,00,319-14-5. The Official Liquidator is authoritised and directed to make a third dividend to the creditors of two annas six pies in the rupee in which the said 3,96,012 shares taken at five shillings each should form a part, the balance being payable in cash out of the funds in hand, with the proviso that not less than 5 shares should be handed over to any creditor, that is to say, creditors whose proof is either Rs. 146 or under will receive their dividend wholly in cash. The said dividends of three annas six pies (making a total dividend of six annas in the rupee) is to be satisfied as follows: 82-49 per cent in shares, 17-51 per cent in cash. A fraction of shares must not form part of the dividend, but must be paid in cash and the Official Receiver is authorised to sell the aggregate of the fractional shares, not handed over to those creditors whose proofs amout to Rs. 146 or under. To the other creditors the price of five shillings each will be payable out of the cash portion of the dividend payable to them. If the whole of the said shares are not sold in this way, the Official Liquidator is authorised to sell them to the creditors or others, as he may be able to get five shillings each or upwards less brokerage. The dividend paid in shares must be made by the way of a certificate with transfer attached executed by the transferer The stamp duty and transfer fees must be paid by the transferer or by the purchaser.

LONDON LETTER.

THE CONNAUGHT WEDDING.

DETAILS OF THE CEREMONY.

IMPRESSIVE SCENE IN THE CHAPEL ROYAL.

(From our Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Sir Douglas Dawson, the Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, is probably the most badgered man in England just now. By reason of his position he is in charge of virtually the whole of the arrangements for the wedding of Prince Arthur to the Duchess of Fife, on October 17, and he declares he is having a beautiful time of it.

Not a day passes but that he is besought for tickets, either for the wedding or the reception in St. James's Palace, and all sorts of reasons are brought forward as justifying the appeal. One lady asks for "two good seats in the Chapel Royal," because she distinctly remembers pausing on the sea-front, at Brighton, years ago, to tie up the shoe-lace of the Princess Royal! The limit in coolness in demanding tickets for admission to a Royal function was reached during the preparations for the last Coronation. An American lady wrote for two seats in Westminster Abbey for herself and her daughter, and wound up by adding "that as she was not quite sure of the price of these, she enclosed a blank cheque, which she would be obliged if the Lord Chamberlain would fill in for the necessary amount. American women are certainly striving hard to get a glimpse of the Royal wedding, and Dr. Page, the Ambassador, is having a brisk time. He is a hard worker and is getting into his saddle, using his office in Victoria-street to the full. He has to take a very firm line with the ladies who are urging their claims to be at a Royal wedding. None of them have any claims to be there at all, but they seem convinced that, if necessary, the choir should be crowded out to make way for them.

The scene in the church will be well worth seeing. Not only will Queen Mary be there but Queen Alexandra and the Queen of Norway. On these occasions the dresses of the Royal ladies require the greatest care, so that they may not clash, and arrangements are made by which this is avoided, indications being given as to what each desires to wear, and harmonizing modifications being introduced if necessary.

PROGRAMME OF CEREMONY.

The ceremony will take place punctually at 12, in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, the clergy being the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London and Canon Edgar Sheppard. The two latter are respectively Dean and Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal. Dr. W. Alcock, organist and composer to the King, who is responsible for the whole of the musical portion of the service, will play the organ. The first procession, which will also be the longest, will leave the Palace at about 11 o'clock, and will consist of such of the Royal guests and Foreign representatives as are not taking any actual part in the ceremony. These will drive in semi-State landaus drawn by bay horses and escorted by Life Guards. Five minutes later the King and Queen will leave, His Majesty wearing the full dress uniform of a Field-Marshal with the Order of the Garter. They will have their Sovereign's escort of Life Guards in attendance, and will use their semi-State glass coach drawn by the well-known cream ponies.

Following Their Majesties, the bridegroom will leave the Palace in a State landau drawn by four black horses. Prince Arthur will wear his uniform as a captain of the Royal Scots Greys, and will have with him the Prince of Wales in naval uniform, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, wearing his picturesque dress as Colonel-in-Chief of the Seaforth Highlanders. Each will likewise wear the Ribbon and Star of the Garter. The bridegroom will be escorted to St. James's Palace by his own company of Scots Greys. There will be a brief interval, and then the bridal procession will leave, also escorted by Scots Greys.

It was the first desire of the Princess Royal that her elder daughter should be married from Marlborough House, and not from Buckingham Palace. The King, however, pointed out that by so doing she would deprive the people of London of any opportunity to greet the fair young bride upon her wedding day, and Her Royal Highness at once gave way in the matter. It is not yet decided whether the Princess Royal will ride with her daughter in her carriage, or whether her Royal Highness shall have her uncle, the King of Norway, as her escort. It is highly probable that this latter course will be adopted. In this case the Princess Royal will drive with Queen Alexandra and the Empress Marie of Russia in the following carriage, and the eight bridesmaids will come directly after.

A BRIEF CEREMONY.

The general company invited to the Chapel Royal at St. James's Palace will have to be seated here by 11-30 at the latest as the Royal visitors will begin to enter ten minutes afterwards. So soon as the members of the first procession have taken their seats, the bridegroom and his supporters will pass up the aisle to the altar rails, where they will await the coming of the bride and her retinue. As soon as the bridal procession moves forward, the King and Queen, who will be resting in His Majesty's private closet close at hand, will proceed to the chapel, entering punctually at twelve. The King will leave his seat for a brief moment in order formally to hand the bride to her husband on behalf of the Princess Royal.

It is not anticipated that the ceremony will last for more than three quarters of an hour. Immediately upon its conclusion the King, escorting the Duchess of Connaught and the Duke the Queen, with the other Royalties present, will proceed directly to a specially prepared apartment in order to witness the signing of the register. This formality at an end, the procession will once more be re-formed and will pass direct to the Banqueting Hall, where a large general company will be awaiting them. In conformity with precedent there will only be one toast offered, that of the "Bride and Bridegroom," and this will be proposed by the Earl of Chesterfield, as Lord Steward of the King's Household, who will be in charge of this reception. Almost immediately after the toast has been proposed the bride, attended by her bridesmaids, will formally cut the huge wedding cake. The bride will then retire to change her wedding dress for a travelling costume, in which she will appear in the Banqueting Hall. She will subsequently be escorted to her carriage by the King.

In the evening there will be a dinner party at Buckingham Palace, at which the Royalities present at the wedding and a few specially selected guests will be present. York Cottage has been lent by the King and Queen for the honeymoon.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH QUEEN MARY.

A countess who has just had the honour of staying with Queen Mary at Buckingham Palace must feel like the parrot who came to the conclusion that it talked too much. King George and the Queen do not, as a rule, trouble their guests at breakfast-time, and her ladyship (who thought her husband was following at her heels), on hearing the door open, called out from the other side of the room, where she was contemplating the breakfast dishes, "Well, I hope you'll have better luck than I have. I can't find a thing to eat!" and turning round, found herself face to face with the Queen!

Although the Royal Family live very simply whilst at Balmoral, it is now by no means an uncomfortable Castle. King Edward saw to that, and had it throughly done up, and all the heating arrangements renovated before ever he spent the "fall" there. People who are lucky enough to be invited there now do not return from Scotland with the "Balmoral cold," which in Queen Victoria's day, was *de rigueur* if you had any pretensions of being anybody.

An amusing story in going the the rounds of Prince John which shows the pertinacity which is one of the chief characteristics of the King's youngest son. A guest at the castle walking through the grounds saw the little lad enjoying himself heartily with a hose. Evidently he had been seen from the castle, for as the guest came closer a groom approached and asked him to desist from his pastime. The boy laughed and promptly turned the hose on the groom. The groom was followed by a governess, but by now the spirit of mischief had taken too strong a hold on the little Prince, and she too came in for a liberal spray. Finally a numerous detachment of the servants surrounded him, and the Prince, realizing the inevitable, thrust his hands into his pockets in token of surrender.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

A lady well acquainted with the Court of Spain brings the sad news that it is feared that the second daughter of the Queen of Spain will be, like the second son, both deaf and dumb. It is feared that the little girl is totally deaf, which must entail dumbness unless she can be cured. The Queen is almost heartbroken. She goes with her children to the convents in or near Madrid to ask for prayers of intercession on their behalf, and particularly of late on behalf of the unlucky little Princess.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

(IX.)

MR. LIONEL ABRAHAM'S EVIDENCE.

MATCH FOR ALL QUESTIONS

(Specially written for the "Chronicle.")

We now proceed to give some of the striking points of Mr. Lionel Abraham's evidence. The examination took four sittings during which 1,324 questions were put. We have carefully followed him through the first four hundred questions which were dealt with by some of the members of the Commission including the Chairman, and we are bound to say that we have the highest admiration for the grasp, ability, presence of mind, and absolute impartiality which he displayed throughout in the several answeres, some of a very catching character, put to him, whether in reference to the declared policy of the Government or as to the practical aspects of the much controverted cash balances and council bills, of monetary stringency and rates of interest. Transferred to India, Mr. Abrahams would certainly prove one of the most brilliant of trained Finance Ministers, just the person most needed radically to overhaul the obsolete financial machinery now in vogue. The Government are to be congratulated on having in their service at the seat of ultimate authority such a well-equipped and well-informed witness as he. We cannot withhold our admiration for the marked ability and judicial impartiality he displayed in defence of the police of the Government. The talent and ingenuity of all the members of the Commission combined were not able to shake a single one of his main contentions. Here and there one may learn from the evidence his ready admission of matters of an unimportant or inconsequential character. But nothing beyond occurred to disprove and statement. At times a Comptroller-General in India may have erred and vexed the soul of the Presidency Bank managers. While frankly admitting minor errors which could hardly be said to have had any effect save that of a ripple on the surface of the sea, Mr. Abrahams gave the ready rejoinder to the questioner (Q 90) that even "Comptrollers-General are not perfect 24 hours a day and 365 days in the year."

The cross-examination of Mr. Gladstone and Sir James Begbie was exceedingly searching. To the most catching question of the former he gave ready replies, not faltering for a moment or trying to parry them. Neither did he hesitate to agree with him where he perceived he was in the right. Sir James was not so searching in his examination, as his merchant colleague. The tuned his harp to the many disagreeable things said of the Bank of Bombay and played his strings on them. But on the whole, it cannot be said that either he or Mr. Gladstone was able to get any very material admission from the witness either as to matters of policy or questions of fact. He courageously answered all their crucial queries with the alertness of an experienced financial dialectician, armed at all points, and a promptitude and presence of mind which would have elicited praise from the highest court of judicature in the realm.

THE PRESIDENCY BANKS.

The first most interesting and instructive series of answers was in reference to the relations of the Presidency Banks with the Government. We have already quoted from the Appendices all that was worth knowing. But if the reader desired to be fuller in his information and instruction he could not do better than carefully con the series of answers he gave to the Chairman in regard to this subject, e.g., from 41 to 48. Take only the following question:

"Is it in your opinion desirable to encourage those loans?"

Here was the pregnant reply: "I think if the money market, upon which trade depends, is suffering from extreme stringency which can be alleviated by the simple process of unlocking a government treasury and lending some money on good security and with a certainly of repayment. It is *prime facie* a bad thing not to supply that medicine to the temporary complaint, but at the same time there are questions whether the banks are strong enough to justify a very large increase in the amount of Government money placed with them. I do not attach very much importance to that. And then there is the much larger question how far a great money market like the Indian money market should rely on government resources as distinct from what you may sum up as its own resources. My own feeling is that it would be well that, with discretion, the Government should apply a dose of this remedy occasionally, but there is very much to be said on both sides." Here, you have the *alpha* and *omega* of the entire controversy. Sir James Begbie tried many a variant on this but was unable to glean anything more than a casual platitude.

Next Mr. Abraham vigorously laid low the ghost conjured by the more ardent but heedless and ill-informed critics, namely, that the witches at the India Office had been on set purpose boiling in secret their cauldron of high cash balances. The very comprehensive and exhaustive defence needs to be studied in the original text. It was a complete clincher to Messrs. Webb & Co. and others of that ilk. Only a "reasonable balance" is kept and that balance at present can never be less than 12 milion pounds or 18 crore rupees.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER BANKS.

Next, to the loose statement so often heard of late, that the Government were against making any advance at all Mr. Abrahams made a telling answer by simply repeating the telegram of the Government of India to the Secretary of State which ran as follows: "While we are ready when money is required owing to quite exceptional market stringency to make advances to Presidency Banks, we have for five or six years past received no request for loans of this kind." The chairman then put a pertinent question No. 96,) whether, there were other banks in India fit to receive state deposits. Here is the reply which should be noted by the unfavoured banks: "I should only like to say that I have spoken about it with commercial men and others who have a great deal of knowledge of Indian conditions and most of them have thought that it would not be a good thing for the Government to lend in India direct to commercial firms. They have mostly thought it would be better to put money with the banks and then let the banks have the duty of exercising discrimination and have the responsibility. I dare say it may be worth inquiring from Indian witnesses whether among the banks in India there may be some who would be suitable recipients of Government deposits. This is a point on which Indian experience ought to be sought." We shall have to wait for the unofficial Indian witnesses invited to express their opinion on the subject. But among the members of the Commission there is the redoubtable Sir Shapurji Bharucha with fifty years' experience as a stockjobber and financial broker. We should be glad to see him go into the witness chair and give his evidence on this all important point. Anyhow Mr. Abrahams showed an open mind when he made the answer just quoted. That was in striking contrast to the reply he had received from the commercial men, Anglo-Indian mostly we presume, whom he had consulted. To us it seems exceedingly doubtful whether there exist strong banks to whom the State can make available as loans some part of its Cash Balances as they do to the Presidency Banks. But there can be no doubt that in times of stringency leading to unnecessary panic, as is the case in Bombay at the present hour, when a strong Indian bank is temporarily in need of a few lakhs to tide over a critical occasion, the Government would act wisely in offering the necessary relief, of course, on the deposit of Government securities.

AN INTOLERABLE BURDEN.

There was the affirmative monosyllable by Mr. Abrahams to question No. 104 which needs to be reproduced here. "The Government of India does a great deal of business which the Government of Great Britain would not touch." That question is exceedingly pertinent when the proposal of the State Banks comes to be practically considered. The sooner the Government of India is relieved of the business which does not properly fall within the functions of Government the better. The problems of Indian administration are indeed legion, full of complications to engross the whole time of the governing authorities. To add State banking, for which they are not so competent as trained financiers, is indeed an intolerable burden. Similarly as to Council Bills in reference to which question 119 is very important how guarded was the answer! "A very large degree of Government control and co-operation would be necessary."

Lord Faber put a catching question (124) touching budget surplus.

"Your budget is far too much and it is apparently owing to this that you have these big balances."

Mr. Abrahams replied in the affirmative:—"Yes, as a matter of fact no one regrets more than I when there are striking differences between budgets and actual results. I mean that it is unfortunate one cannot foresee the future, but, of course, the circumstances in India have been such that foresight was extremely difficult, if not impossible for some years past. But as regards the disposal of this unexpected surplus, which was the main object of your question, if in a certain year one wants six millions for capital expenditure—I take that as an illustration figure—supposing that at the beginning of that year you find that you have an unexpected balance of 4 millions from the previous year, I do think that you will agree, on turning over the matter, that there would be no great advantage in first of all spending that four millions on buying up and paying off four millions pounds worth of India Stock and then, perhaps, a week afterwards,—I put an extreme case—issuing six millions in India Stock. The neater and more economical way seems to be to issue 4 million pounds for capital purposes and borrow two million pounds."

This is a typical answer showing at once the candour of the witness and at the same time expressing unreservedly his opinion which goes to completely answer the question put. Here is another important question put by Lord Faber (141) with its characteristic reply.

"Will you tell us whether you think that in India there is scope to lend these great balances on gilt-edged securities? Can large balances be lent in India or would it be better to transfer them to London? If you can do it in India it would be better, but can you?"

The answer was as follows:—

"You raise many big questions. If you suggest the advantage of transferring balances largely from India to England because they can be better lent in England, then, I say, you must not overlook the possibility that the lending of the balances in India might be very useful at certain periods for Indian trade, and if the Government of India could help Indian trade in that way without any risk of impropriety it would be an excellent thing."

Who would deny the absolute correctness of the answer and its stern impartiality? Here we may stop taking the parable of the monetary stringency in this city during the current year for the next article along with other questions on which Sir James Begbie seemed to be very uneasy and wanted complete answers from the redoubtable Permanent Under-Secretary who was more than a match for him.

The previous articles have appeared in our issues of Sept. 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 29th, Oct. 2nd and Oct. 6th.

BI-WEEKLY MAIL.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S SUGGESTIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has invited the opinion of Members on the question of the revision of the mail contract. It publishes a letter addressed to the Bengal Government in which it says the Committee have attentively considered this question. They do not think that they can usefully approach members until they have before them information as to the cost of the accelerated service, and additional service. They have decided, therefore, merely to place on record their opinion (*a*) That they would prefer one mail weekly subject to an acceleration, in both directions, of 48 hours; (*b*) That failing this acceleration, they would support the proposal for two mails weekly, each being accelerated to the extent of 24 hours as compared with the present service; (*c*) That whether the port of arrival and deparature is Bombay or Karachi is not a matter of great moment to Calcutta; but (*d*) That Northern India would presumably derive advantage if the second mail were received at, and despatched from Karachi; and (*e*) That eventually the whole of India would derive advantage from the competition which would most likely be introduced as a consequence of there being two mail services arriving at, and departing from different ports; and, finally (*f*) That if Karachi be chosen it should be connected with North-Eastern India by a broad gauge line via Agra.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

The Government of India have decided that when an officer, having been granted leave, is placed on duty his leave and travelling allowances should be governed by the rules contained in paragraph 215 Army Regulations, India, Volume 2, and the last clause of paragraph 81 Army Regulations, India, Volume 10, medical officers being treated in the matter of the passage in the same way as other officers, i.e., when detailed for duty. on boardship they become from messing stoppages but receive no other concessions.

It has been decided that Sub-Assistant Surgeons, serving in Burma, Persia or Aden, who are ordinarily entitled to free passage for themselves and their families by Government vessel on discharge under paragraph 70 Army Regulations, India, shall be granted passage by private steamer when passage by a Government ship or hired transport is not available within two months from the date of discharge.

POONA BHAMPTA TRIAL.

ACCUSED ASK FOR GRANT OF A VILLAGE.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 6.

The further hearing of the Bhamptas case was resumed to-day when the accused, who were undefended, addressed the Court individually. Their defence was to the effect that they had been falsely charged and that the alleged accomplices who gave evidence were the real thieves. One of the accused in the course of his address said: "We are innocent and pray for our acquittal, but, my lord, I beg for one thing. The police will not leave us to live in peace and for that reason I beg your honour to make a settlement of Bhamptas and to assign us a village where we may live in peace doing honest work, on the lines of the convict settlement at Bijapur started by Government.

TIBETAN CONFERENCE.

BEGINS TO-DAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 6..

In connection with the Tibetan negotiations Mr. Iven Chen the Chinese representative, who arrived yesterday, visited Sir Henry Macmahon this morning. The formal conference will begin at Wheatfield to-morrow. It is expected that the conference will take a little time for final settlement.

A SECUNDERAD COMMAND.

(From our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

In connection with the brigade command vacancies in India, it is understood that Major-General Wilkinson, Inspector-General of West African Forces, has been appointed to the command of the Secunderabad Infantry Brigade.

"UNITED WE STAND."

SHIA CONFERENCE AT JAUNPORE.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

(Associated Press.)

JAUNPUR, Oct. 6.

In opening the All-India Shia Conference at Jaunpore to-day the Hon. Nawab Sayed Mahomed, the President said:—

Before I explain to you the meaning and full import of the Koranic verse that I read to you just now, I crave leave to thank you most sincerely for the honour you have done me by electing me to preside at this great assembly. While fully aware that there are men more fitted than myself to discharge the duties of this august assembly, I have, nevertheless, cheerfully accepted your demand to come all way from Madras to Jaunpore, and to do all that lies in my power to help this movement.

The meaning of the verse from the Holy Koran I have just quoted above deserves your very careful consideration. God says that you must obey Him and His Messenger and should not fight among yourselves, for such fighting will weaken you and render you unfit for the discharge of your duties for which you have been brought into being. Though remarkable in its simplicity, this single rule of guidance has potency enough in itself to revolutionise the entire Islamic world, provided we pay heed to it. In the palmy days of Islam our forefathers fully appreciated the meaning and value of such teachings and you know that they did. In an amazingly short period they accomplished more than any other people in the world. What was it that made them so virile in days gone by? and what is it the absence of which has brought us down in the scale of civilization? Gentlemen, there is only one answer, and one answer only. It is our total appreciation of the principles of our faith. From the time the hold of our religion began to relax, we entered into the period of decadence and the downward course was so rapid that before it was too late we found ourselves in a deplorable condition. It does not require any unusual power of imagination to foresee what is going to happen to the Islamic world, if we do not reform ourselves as soon as possible.

THE PROPHET'S EXAMPLE.

You know Gentlemen, that the action of human beings is guided by some motive. Some work for money some for fame. But I am sure you are aware that what our Great Prophet said when he was called upon to explain the motive power of his most eventful life. He said that his prayer, his fasting, his life and his death were for God. Even a partial historian or apologist could not for a moment deny the truth embodied in the above words. Our Prophet did lead a life which was most disinterested and unselfish. He lived for his people and died for them. Not only he did so himself, but by his noble example inspired all those around him to lead a life of extreme usefulness. And history shows what his followers achieved. We, in the present time also want men of that stamp and character, unselfish, and courageous men and this we cannot hope to have till we are deeply religious. The moment we are Mussalmans in the true sense of the word all wordly and heavenly blessings will surely follow.

ISLAM AS A WORLD FORCE.

Among many blessings of Islam I shall touch upon only a few and will show what a tremendous force this religion is and what a potent factor it may yet be in this planet. Namaz, the Muhammadan prayer, while simplicity itself is also calculated to serve higher ends. Those who have eyes to see cannot fail to be profoundly impressed by the deeper meaning that underlies our prayer. Nothing in this world, whether moral, social or political can be accomplished by individual action. For achieving great results in this world, we have to join forces. Islam by its very constitution is a very great unifying force. The believers are enjoined to attend a mosque of their *mahalla* five times a day, the citizens and men inhabiting in and around a town are enjoined to gather together once a week at the *Juma* prayer and then again twice a year a great opportunity is offered us to congregate in the spacious field of Idgah and meet and embrace our people when we cannot daily or weekly see; and since life is a long journey we are not allowed to stop here. Before we wind up our worldly business we are ordered to gather together once in life in the quadrangle of the Holy Kaba—the home and centre of our religion and all that is dear to us. To an untrained eye, Gentlemen, these things may appear meaingless, but they are not so. If we do not allow these forces to deteriorate now we are bound to rise again in the scale of civilized peoples.

Now, gentlemen, I must come to a second important point. A great philosopher once said that an illiterate man cannot understand God or God's commands that is, to understand God and His commands you must acquire knowledge that has accumulated and is daily being accumulated by great thinkers. A right interpretation of the Koran or Hadis entirely depends upon a sound reasoning power, which faculty is only developed by constant training, not to speak of the worldly success which unquestionably plays a most important part in the regeneration of nationalities. I need hardly dwell on this point at length, for happily the signs of the times show that we are beginning to realize the importance of equipping ourselves in literary, scientific and technical education.

AT PEACE WITH ALL.

I will not dotain you, gentlemen, longer. As I have said before, if you are sincerely anxious to do anything for yourselves or your people, do it unselfishly and wholeheartedly, brush aside low ambitions. They are unworthy of an honourable and self-respecting ocommunity. Sink your differences, and whatever part you are called upon to play in the regeneration of your nationality do it with a heart. We all know the glorious results that have been achieved by all the European and American nations. Nothing but unity was capable of accomplishing these wonders. If you are also anxious to reap the fruits that they are reaping it stands to reason that you should also adopt similar methods. For these reasons, gentlemen, I am strongly of opinion that all Mussalmans, be they Shias or Sunnis should join hands in promoting public good and should have done with sectarian differences and prejudices, so that the star of Islam may again be in the ascendant Not only that but it is absolutely incumbent on us, the Indian Mussalmans, that we should regard and treat as brothers all other Indians and work together in so far as it does not affect our religion and our especial requirements Hindus and Mahomedans have lived side by side now for centuries and it is not in the nature of things that one may be able to rise at the expense of the other. Both these great communities have to live together and work out their destiny jointly. Their lot is cast in this country under the workings of Divine dispensation, and now that under the aegis of the British Crown, they have become common citizens of this Great Empire, their political fortunes are linked together, for better or for worse. Is it not then the bounden duty of the members of both the communities that instead of merely tolerating one another, they should willingly join hands and hearts and stand shoulder to shoulder in moulding the march of events in this magnificient land of ours? As Hafiz has it. If you desire progress, be at peace with all." Who can doubt that the result of a true Hindu-Mussalman alliance will be one which will conduce to the progress of both the communities and redound to the glory and credit of India, our motherland?

PUNJAB BRIBERY CASE.

ACCUSED'S DEFENCE CLOSES THE ENQUIRY.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 3.

Before the Commission of Enquiry into the charges against Barkat Ali the accused addressed the Commissioner in his own defence. Under the first charge, he said one witness alone had definitely fixed the date of payment of Rs. 600 to him. The money was alleged to have been paid during the period that the accused had established his absence from Moga. On the second charge, he said that the prosecution relied on his order stating that he would hold a local enquiry to prove pressure having brought to bear on Ram Singh. This order was in pursuance of instructions by the Deputy Commissioners. Accused called attention to the significance of Ganga Ram of the village of Bama making no entry of an advance of Rs. 60 to Ram Singh.

Under the fourth charge the accused said that the order to Subedar Pratab Singh to take off his uniform was on the 19th August, while the bribe was alleged to have been paid on the 6th October, therefore the bribe could not have been the outcome of pressure brought on by the removal of the Subedar uniform. Barkat Ali made a long statement referring to his previous character and services. His troubles arose out of his conviction of Khazan Singh. He referred to the Deputy Commissioner's hasty temper and his use of intemperate language to which, he alleged he had objected.

Mr. Bevan Petman briefly replying with regard to the first charge said that Barkat Ali had gone to Lahore on ten days' leave. He did not admit that Barkat Ali had returned on 14th September; it was probably the 13th. His leave expired on the 13th and as he had to rejoin by the 14th, he would have done so before twelve noon. It was therefore possible for the bribe to have been given on the morning of the 14th.

This closed the proceedings and the Commissioners rose to consider their opinion, which will in due course be forwarded to the Government.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, U. P.

(From our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

Mr. Graham, I. C. S., on return from leave has been posted as Account-and-General, United Proviaces.

POLICE WEEK IN POONA.

DANCE, DINNER AND SPORTS.

MR. CLAUDE HILL GIVES AWAY PRIZES.

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Oct. 6.

The Police Week in Poona concluded very successfully this morning with a distribution of prizes by the then Mr. Claude Hill C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. to those who were successful in the different events connected with the Inter District Athletic Competition.

The Week opened with a Ball at the Gymkhana Club, followed by a Dinner at the same place, a Cricket Match with the Poona Gymkhana and Sunday sports at the Police Lines at Bamburda near Ganeshkhind.

The following Officers from various parts of the Presidency assembled at Poona to share in the festivities of the week: Mr. Michael Kennedy, C.S.I., Inspector-General of Police; Mr. R. McTier Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay; Mr. J. H. Guider, C.I.E., Deputy Inspector-General, C.I.D., Mr. C. H. B. Beatty, Deputy Inspector-General, southern range; Mr. H. R. Hume Acting Deputy Inspector-General, northern range; Mr. E. H. Jugle, D.S.P., Poona, K.C. Pushton, D.S.P., Principal Police Training School, Nasik; Mr. G. H. White, Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway; Mr. W. X. Holman, D.S.P. Superintending G. I. P. and S. M. Railway Police; Mr. D. S. Wilson, D.S.P., Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General; Mr. E. E. Turner, D.S.P., Kaira; Mr. P. A. Kelly, Personal Assistant to the D.I.G., Criminal Investigation Department; Mr. R. R. Boyd, D. S. P., Thana, Mr. F. C. Griffiths, D.S.P., Mr. F. M. Gadney D.S.P., Mr. W. Manley, Dharwar; Mr. O. A. Harker, Acting D.S.P., East Khandesh; Mr. D. Macdonald D.S.P., Surat; Mr. A. C. Bailey Acting D.S.P., Ratnagiri; Mr. A. S. Holland, Acting D.S.P., Bijapur; Mr. H. M. Hazelhurst, A.S.P., Belgaum; Mr. F. W. Geraid, A.S.P., East Khandesh; Mr. H. L. Lang, A. P. Ahmedabad; Mr. F. E. Sharp, A. S. P. Kathiawar; Mr. W. C. Edwards, A.S.P., Sholapur; Mr. J. W. Rowland, A.S.P., Ahmedabad; Mr. J. F. Tanner, A.S.P; Satar; Mr. E. E. Lynch, Blosse, A.S.P., Nasik; Mr. W. P. Jacob, A.S.P., Dharwar; Mr. N. P.A., Smith and Mr. A. L. Herapath; probationers from the Central Police Training School at Nasik.

Over three hundred competitors from the subordinate ranks represented the District Police at the sports which began with preliminary heats and ended in keen competition in the finals on Saturday.

Several ladies very assisted to complete the success and cheerfulness of the "week".

There was rather a small gathering at the distribution of prizes this morning probably due to the early hours and oppressive heat. The prize winners looked able-bodied and smart and were a distinct credit to the Bombay district Police.

I.-G.'S SPEECH.

The Inspector-General in asking the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill to distribute the prizes said:—Mr. Hill, I am privileged to welcome you this morning on behalf of the officers of the Indian Police and to asks you to kindly distribute the prizes to the successful competitors in this our eighth annual Inter-District Athletic competition As this is the first occasion on which we have been fortunate enough to secure your presence at this annual gathering perhaps a few words explaining some of the details of this annual event would not be out of place. The object of the competition which is officially recognised is to encourage and improve physical training in the district and Railway police force in order to raise the "Morale" and standard of general exciency, to promote *esprit de corps* and at the same time to afford the officers of the Indian Police an opportunity of coming together, exchanging ideas on matters affecting police work in the Presidency and meeting each other in friendly rivalry in games and contest. Teams of fifteen representatives from each district come to Poona to battle with the weather for the following trophies:—A challenge cup presented by our late Governor, Lord Sydenham, for the best man at arts; the Pagion memorial challenge cup for Hockey senior division presented by Mr. Hume in memory of Mr. Jackson; a challenge cup for the junior division of Hockey presented by Mr. Guider; a challenge cup presented by Sir John Muir Mackenzie for Atheletics; a similar cup presented by Sir William Morrison for Shooting, a challence cup for senior Tug-of-War presented by myself, a challange cup for junior Tug-of-War presented by Mr. Hayter, a challenge cup for Cross-country Running presented by Mr. Gibbs. Money prizes and parchment certificates are also to be given to the members of the team successful in the various events. In addition to the above trophies, a challenge shield has been presented by Mr. Down, a former Inspector-General of Police, to be held for one year by the team's scoring the highest number of points in the various competitions. The officers of the Indian Police compete among themselves for the following trophies: an annual cup presented by Mr. Beatty for Revolver and Pistol Shooting at a stationary target, a challenge cup given by Mr. Souter for revolver shooting at a disappearing target, a challange cup for rifle shooting subscribed by the officers of the Indian Police, two prizes for Snap Shooting with muskets at disappearing targets given by myself and a challange cup which has also been presented by me to be awarded to the officer obtaining the highest number of points in the competition open to officers of the Indian Police. All the events in the annual inter-district competition are keenly contested and a healthy spirit of rivalry productive of good results in the physical training of the force at large prevails. The trophies and the prizes are competed for in a thoroughly good-natured sporting spirit and the annual gathering, which is looked forward to and is popular with all the competitors, is open to teams from Sind, but so far no team from that province has taken part in it. This year a team from Sukkur did enter, but to our great disappointment scratched at the last moment. Twenty-two teams from the Presidency proper competed this year, out of a possible, 25, including Agencies. The Lord Sydenham Cup for the best man at arms has been won by Belgaum for the last two years in succession, though last year the police training schools tied with them for the coveted possession. The Pogson Memorial Cup for Senior Hockey goes to West Khandesh, a district which won some years ago, but till this year has not been able to repeat the success. The Guider Cup for Junior Hockey has been annexed by the Police Training School this year. The hockey form displayed by the teams in the senior division is, I think, by general consent, pronounced to be up to a creditable standard. The variation this year compared with that of last, that of the junior division has, it is gratifying to note, improved considerably. The Sir John Muir Mackenzie Cup for athletics has been won by the Belgaum Police for the third year running and this trophy is now their property. The Sir William Morrison Cup for team shooting goes to Ahmedabad. Last year it was won by the Police Training School. This is the first year in which a Gujarati district has been successful in this event.

EVENTS.

The senior Tug-of-war Challenge Cup having been appropriated last year by Ahmednagar, who won it for 3 years in succession, has been replaced by the donor and the event has again been won in good style by Ahmednagar, who continue to show the way to all districts in training and combination in connection with this competition.

The Junior Tug-of-War Challenge Cup was competed for this year for the first time and has been won by the Panch Mahals team.

Next comes the cross country race, The Challenge Cup for this event has been wrested from Dharwar who won it last year by West Khandesh. The coveted Down Challenge Shield for the possession of which there was a tie last year for the first time between the Police Training School and Belgaum was again tied for this year by Belgaum and West Khandesh. Under the rules therefore, each district holds the shield for six months.

Last year Mr. Luck presented a cup to the Belgaum Police to commemorate their success in trying for the shield. This year Mr. Rushton has presented one to West Khandesh, a district in which he formerly served as District Superintendent for a similar purpose.

In the Officers' events, the following have been the successful competitors:—

(1) The Beatty Cup, Mr. Hume; (2) The Souter Challenge Cup, Mr. Herapath; (3) The Indian Police Challenge Rifle Shooting, Mr. Hayter.

From the entrance fees for this competition a small cup is given as a permanent trophy to [illegible] the winner. My two prizes in the snap-shooting competition go to Messrs. Smith and Edwards who were first and second respectively. Mr. Edwards by obtaining another second in the competition for the Souter Cup secures my Challenge Cup this year on points. It will thus be seen that the trophies and prizes competed for during the competitions this year have been well distributed among teams as well as individuals.

The annual inter-district athletic competitions would not be complete without some heavy rain and its attendant interruptions and discomforts to the men living under tents, and this year there has been no exception. The heat too has been particularly trying. In spite of these drawbacks the health of the men has been good and their conduct in camp and during the competitions exemplary. We all of us owe our hardworked honorary secretary, Mr. Rushton, and his capable assistant, Inspector Robinson, a debt of gratitude for the efficient and successful manner in which they have arranged and carried through the entire competitions. I will now ask you, sir, to kindly distribute the prizes and on behalf of the Service beg to convey to you our best thanks for so kindly sparing us some of your valuable time to come among us and take part in this function.

Having distributed a long list of prizes the Hon. Mr. Claude made a speech of a rather humorous character. He began with apologies for not being able to attend the sports this year owing to other engagements or of having ever being present hitherto. He congratulated all those who had completed and had won prizes. He considered that the "Police Week" was an annual institution of the greatest interest and importance and he gave Mr. Kennedy his assurance that Government would do all in their power to encourage it.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

INJUNCTION AGAINST GYMERIC.

MATTER AGAIN ADJOURNED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

ANDREW YULE & Co. v. ARDESHIR BOMANJI DUBASH.

In this suit in the Lower Court Mr. Justice Beaman had refused to grant an injunction to Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co. as charterers of the s. s. Gymeric against A. B. Dubash, the purchasers of the Gymeric from its original owner Gulam Husein Essaji.

Their Lordships in appeal reversed the decree of the Lower Court and granted an injunction against A. B. Dubash from interfering with the Gymeric or dealing with it in any other way. Last Thursday, the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad (for A. B. Dubash) applied before Their Lordships for the stay of execution re the injunction granted by Their Lordships against the s. s. Gymeric. Their Lordships had granted a stay of execution till Monday and ordered the petitioner to serve a short day notice to the appellants in order that the matter of the stay of execution may be argued by both the parties. Accordingly this matter came again before their Lordships yesterday morning.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared for the petitioner A. B. Dubash.

Mr. M. R. Jardine appeared for Andrew Yule and Co. to show cause against the notice of 2nd of October.

Mr. Setalvad submitted that in this case their Lordships knew that Mr. Justice Beaman passed a decree on 27th March 1913. His Lordship dismissed the suit on the 22nd of April. They (A. B. Dubash and his mother) entered into a contract with Gulam Mahomed Ajam for certain voyages. On the 15th of September they again entered into a contract with Adam and Co. through their agents Messrs. Graham and Co., for a voyage from Mauritius to Bombay. On the 21st of September, she started from Saigon to Reunion and she was now on her way to Reunion and was expected to reach there on or about the 13th of October. From Reunion to Mauritius it was a 12 hours' voyage. She would be here in the ordinary course with their (Adam and Co.'s) cargo at the end of November. On the 22nd of October the Appeal Court passed a decree granting an injunction. If she brought cargo, it might be that she would arrive here a few days later. She was bringing sugar, Adam and Co. were ready with their cargo. If they came straight from Reunion without going to Mauritius or they went to Mauritius and returned from there, in either case the difference would be only of a few days; while if they did not carry out their contract with Adam and Co., they would lose heavy freight and also be involved in litigation. They would not be recuperated for the damages they would have to pay even if they succeeded in the Privy Council. If she came in ballast even then one could not say whether she would come here earlier. Perhaps she might encounter bad weather and then they should have to load sand and that sand would take more time in order to be disloaded. What they sought for was that they should be allowed to carry out this contract with Adam and Co.

Batchelor, J.: What is the journey between Mauritius and Bombay?

Mr. Setalvad: Twelve to thirteen days.

COMPENSATION FOR LOSS IN FREIGHT.

Mr. Setalvad continuing said that all that they wanted to guard against was that, if they (the Dubashes) succeeded in the Privy Council they should be indemnified for the difference in freight between the market rate and the contract rate. If their Lordships permitted them to carry out their contract with Adam and Co., as soon as the *Gymeric* came to Bombay, they would place her in the possession of Andrew Yule and Co. [illegible] they should give them an [illegible]. His Lordship the Chief Justice referred to Section 144 of the Civil Procedure Code, and said that they could apply for damages to the Privy Council. Mr. Setalvad said that it might be argued that we were not entitled to any damages. It might be argued that the doctrine of restitution presupposed that the property had been ordered to be given. The operative part of the section was "cause restitution to be made." They could not be damnified by doing what they were asking them to do. If in law they (the Dubashes) were to be indenified, they (Andrew Yule and Co.), would not be damnified by doing what they were asking them to do, viz., give them (the Dubashes) an indemnity. That was done every day in other matters when a successful party taking the money under a decree pending the appeal, gave security for it.

Mr. Jardine (for Andrew Yule and Co.), submitted that the petitioner could have stopped the ship leaving Saigon on 21st of September. There were many causes to suppose that the Lower Court's decree would not be confirmed. They knew that there was to be an appeal from the decree of the Lower Court and yet they took the risk of having given these charter parties. His clients could have called the Gymeric back to Calcutta from Saigon and brought a cargo of coal from Calcutta to Bombay.

QUESTION OF WORKING ORDER.

Chief Justice:—What we want to do is to make a working order for the time being. What we want is a reasonable fair working order.

Mr. Jardine, continuing, said that the Gymeric might be delayed while getting into Mauritus or she might be delayed in any other way.

Setalvad:—Would they not be protected if, as Your Lordships suggest, we give security for every day.

Chief Justice:—Yes, if the cargo at Mauritius is ready. We could arrange to telegraph to the Port Office at Maruitius and find out whether the cargo is ready or about to be ready.

Setalvad:—The cargo has to be ready by the time she (Gymeric) arrives at Mauritius, *i.e.*, the 31st October.

Chief Justice:—But we could ascertain at least whether it would be ready. We may have to order you to bring her back at once, charter party or no charter party. Why should she not return from Reunion? If she is coming, as you state, from Mauritius, straight to Bombay, then we may be able to make a working, order. If she is going elsewhere, or has made some other arrangements, then we cannot help you.

At this Juncture the matter was adjourned till 3-30 p.m., in order to enable Mr. Setalvad to get exact information from Messrs. Graham and Co., as to whether the Gymeric was to come from Mauritius straight to Bombay, without stopping at any other port. At 3.30 p.m., Mr. Setalvad submitted to their Lordships that they immediately wrote to Messrs. Graham and Co. In their reply Graham and Co., stated that they had wired to their London house to arrange to get the *Gymeric* straight from Mauritius. If their Lordships adjourned the matter till Friday the 10th instant, they will be able to inform Their Lordships definitely as to the *Gymeric's* voyage to Bombay. The *Gymeric* would reach Reunion on the 13th of this month.

His Lordship the Chief Justice asked Mr. Jardine whether he had any objection to the matter being adjourned till Friday.

Mr. Jardine said that he had not Their Lordships ordered that the matter would be heard again on Friday, but at the same time they would say that if the Gymeric did not come straight to Bombay, their Lordships should have to enforce their order, viz., to order them to get the ship back from Reunion.

Mr. Setalvad submitted that, if the Gymeric was ordered to be brought here, they would bring her here and give Adam and Co., another ship for the November shipment. The matter would be heard again by their Lordships on Friday, the 10th instant.

Solicitors for petitioner:—Pestonji, Rustim and Kolah.

Solicitors for appellants:—Payne and Co.

TAMPERING WITH PUBLIC RECORDS.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(Before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah.)

KING-EMPEROR v. SADASHIV VITHAL [illegible]

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. L. C. Crump, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who found one Sadashiv Vithal, guilty of framing an incorrect record as a public servant and wilfully making an incorrect entry in a book, paper or account, offences punishable under Section 218 and 477A of the Indian Penal Code; and found the accused No. 2 guilty of abetting the commission of the above offences, and thereby committing offences punishable under Section 218 read with Section 109, and Section 477A read with Section 109 of the Indian Penal Code. He sentenced the accused No. 1 to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 12 months, and the accused No. 2 to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two years.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—

The accused No. 1 was Kulkarni of the village of Olamani in the Khanapur Taluka. Accused No. 2 is his son. It was not disputed that the latter assisted his father, in fact, it was abundantly clear from the documentary evidence on the record that the accused No. 2 did most of the clerical work ordinarily done by the Kulkarni. The form with which the case was concerned was form No. 1 D., Known as the Register of "Mutatioris". The object of that form was to show such transfer of rights over lands as would take place from time to time. In that form three survey numbers were entered as serial numbers, 36, 37 and 38. And the column 11 which was headed "causes of transfer or alienation" showed the following entry: "By purchase from the Khatedar by oral sale for Rs. 100 of the said number and of Nos. 184 and 181". It was admitted that up to the date of the sale recited there the lands belonged to one Narsu Maru Khani of Jamboti and were in his possession. The entry was dated January 12 1906 and Narsu died on August 6. 1907. The sole question of fact in dispute was whether that entry was true or false. The prosecution alleged that Narsu never sold those lands, and that the two accused with intent to defraud wilfully made that false entry in order to support a transfer which did not in fact take place.

The defence pleaded that there was a sale, and that the challenged entry was therefore a correct record.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of the pleaders allowed the appeal, and the accused were acquitted.

Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram appeared on behalf of the accused-appellant.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DYEING BUSINESS IN DISPUTE.

STEP-BROTHERS AT ISSUE.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

HAJI ABDULLAH HAJI MAHOMED v. HAJI SIDICK HAJI MAHOMED AND OTHERS.

Mr. Davar appeared for the plaintiffs in support of the notice of motion.

The Advocate-General appeared for the first defendant to show cause.

Mr. Desai appeared to show cause for the second, third and fourth defendants.

The notice was for the appointment of a receiver of the business left by the deceased, and *interim* maintenance. In the suit the plaintiff prays for administration of the estate of Haji Mahomed Haji Oosman and a declaration that the dyeing business belonged to his estate.

The plaintiff in his affidavit stated that his father, Haji Mahomed Haji Oosman, left a large dyeing business his survivors being his widow, Khatizabai, and children. On his father's death his step-brother Oosman (the first defendant) took possession of the property and carried on the business. He kept the plaintiff and his mother out of it. On the latter's death, Oosman took possession of all the ornaments. The plaintiff, by a letter which he had written to the first defendant, requested him to let the plaintiff take part in the business, but the former refused saying the plaintiff had nothing to do with it.

The plaintiff says that the business belonged to his father, though the first defendant was managing it. He alleges that the first defendant wanted to appropriate the ornaments and cash. The income of the immoveable property was Rs. 4,000 a month, and the defendant and his sons were luxuriously living on it at his expense, whilst he and his mother were treated as servants. Only Rs. 30 was paid to him every month for his pocket expenses. He, therefore, asked for a suitable maintenance.

Out of the proceeds of the business, the first defendant wanted to purchase a property in his own account and the plaintiff had to let him know that he should do so out of his own monies. A partition of the property was proposed but not made.

ONLY PLAYED WITH PETS.

The first defendant in reply said that the plaintiff had been put up by designing persons. This defendant had contracted to buy the property out of his own monies. The ornaments and cash were in the possession of the plaintiff's mother, Khatizabai, and, on her death, in the plaintiff's. The defendant asserts that the dyeing business was enlarged by his own exertions and skill. The plaintiff lived an idle life and was unable to look after the business. Since then it had been carried on by this defendant alone on his own account. With a view to effecting partition of the property, opportunity for the fullest inspection of all books accounts, etc., had been afforded to the plaintiff; the latter made all kinds of excuses and pretexts. The plaintiff had been paid Rs. 1.500 for a carriage and horse, but he had utilized the amount for other purposes. All attempts to educate him or teach him the business had failed. He did attend the factory for four years, but used to play with animals and pet birds kept in a garden near the factory. Thereupon he (the defendant) wanted to partition the property, and a meeting took place in June 1911 when plaintiff said that he had no objection to the business being closed.

The said business was then carried on by himself alone and the estate of his father had no interest in it. The business was valued at Rs. 1.315. All accounts had been properly kept, and plaintiff's and his family expenditure met. The plaintiff had taken possession of a large number of ornaments and gold mohurs for which he was accountable. The gross rents of the property amounted only to Rs. 2,000 per month and not Rs. 4.000 as alleged by the plaintiff. The family estate was safe in his hands and no receiver was necessary.

Mr. Strangman said that the question was whether the defendant was guilty of any dishonesty so as to make the appointment of a receiver necessary. Out of the income of the property, the defendant had purchased a property at Kala Chowkee worth two lacs of rupees, thereby increasing the estate four times. Could that be called mismanagement? If, however, plaintiff wanted to live separately, he (the defendant) was willing to offer him Rs. 700 a month, if plaintiff would not object to his remaining as receiver.

Mr. Davar, remarking that a business valued at 8 lakhs was set down for valuation of Rs. 1,450, consented to an order being made as suggested by Mr. Strangman.

An order by consent was accordingly passed appointing the first defendant receiver of the property, on condition of his keeping the accounts of the dyeing business and paying Rs. 700 per month to the plaintiff to be debited to his share. Costs costs in the cause.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Karnik charged Ragu Sonu, a Hindu, with the theft as a servant of gold studs and links, the property of Mr. Framji R. Surveyor, residing at Marine-lines.

It appeared from the evidence that the accused was trying to sell the studs and links at Parel, when he was arrested on suspicion by a policeman. He pleaded guilty, and was convicted, and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default, to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

DECREE SET ASIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

RAMKISSONDAS GOCULDAS v. SHAMLAL MOHANLAL.

This was the hearing of a rule calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why the *ex parte* decree obtained by him against the defendant on the 18th August should not be set aside and the suit restored to the board.

Mr. Bahadurji appeared for the plaintiff to show cause.

Mr. Jardine appeared for the defendant in support of the rule.

The plaintiff had negotiated certain silver transactions for the defendant and the suit in which the decree had been passed was a suit to recover Rs. 2,015 from the defendant, being monies due from the defendant to the plaintiff. On such transactions Mr. Justice Macleod had passed an *ex parte* decree against the defendant for the amount.

The defendant represented that only Rs. 517 was due to the plaintiff and the transactions were wagering contracts and so he was not bound to pay the amount. He pleaded that the notice demanding the money had been posted to his place of business in Benares while he was away from Benares. The writ of summons, which was sent by registered post, had been insufficiently addressed, and he had never received it. As a result he had never heard of the suit till after the decree had been passed against him. He therefore prayed that the decree be set aside.

The plaintiff alleged that the defendant had been fully aware of the suit. The endorsement on the registered packet containing the writ of summons showed that the defendant had refused to take service. The defendant had no defence and this was an attempt to put off the evil day.

His Lordship said that the packet containing the summons was insufficiently addressed. The defendant had sworn that he had not received it and the plaintiff had shown nothing which could contradict this. His Lordship set aside the decree and restored the suit to the board. Costs were made costs in the cause.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Jamsetji, Rustomji and Devidas.

Attorneys for the defendant:—Madhavji, Kamdar and Chhotubhai.

RESTORATION OF A CHILD WIFE.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

IN RE. NAMADABAI, MINOR.

This was an application under Section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code for a rule *nisi* calling upon one Nandibai to show cause why the minor Narmadabai should not be delivered over by her and brought before the Court to be dealt with according to law.

The petitioner, one Dharamsey Maganlal, a flower merchant stated that he had married Narbadabai, the minor in February 1912 when she was about 12 years old. After the marriage Narmadabai had resided with the petitioner till the 7th September 1913. Narmadabai's mother, Sham Kuvarbai lived with one Nandibai at Nagpada. One Popatlal Mulchand, a discreditable person lived in the same place as Nandibai and was maintained by her. Shamkuvarbai, was entirely under Nandibai's influence. On the 7th of September last the petitioner's wife was sent for from her husband's house on the pretext that her mother, Shamkuvarbai wanted to see her. After that Narmadabai was not allowed to return to the petitioner's house. The petitioner had gone to Nandibai's house to fetch his wife but he had been abused and kicked. He had subsequently had a letter sent to Nandibai by his pleader but she had refused to send Narmadabai and had made false allegations against the petitioner. The petitioner said that he was a perfectly respectable man, living with his mother and sister and prayed that his wife might be restored to him.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi*, tioner and moved for a rule.

His Lordship granted a rule nisi, as prayed.

Attorneys for the petitioner:—Messrs. Mulla and Mulla.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 7TH OCTOBER, 1913.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1201-12—Subnis & G. Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Rage Shirke. Chitnis M & K. Part Heard.

1276-12—Chitnis M & K. Manaji Cooverji Rage Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil & anr. Subnis & G. Part Heard.

1080-09—Mirza M & M. Rustomji Byramji Chokshi v. Bejonji Byramji Chokshi & ors. Jeh. G & B. Mehta & D.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's. Report.

502-07—Smetham B & Co. The Advocate General of Bombay & anr. v. Dayabhai Tapidas & ors. Ragh N. & Co. Edg. G. W. & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

677-11—Sham. M & H. Mariambai widow v. Mahomedbhai Nooroodin Worliwalla & ors. Mulji Kh. & Th. Jehangir & S. Manchershaw & N. For further hearing.

1319-12—Edgelow G W & Co. Nivabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Coll Ld. Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G W & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Gods Bazaar Co. Ld. Payne & Co.

658-11—Daphtary F & D. R D Sethna & ors. v. Hemraj Malsee & anr. Ardeshir H D & Co.

347-12—Malvi H M & R. Laxmibai Widow & ors. v. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy. Payne & Co.

365-11—Payne & Co. The Advocate General of Bombay. v. Mirza Mahomed Shirazi. Shroff D & D.

O. S. 312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabhai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H D & Co. Patell and E.

262-13—Pestonji R K & Co. Bai Jiwanai Widow v. Amboobai Widow & ors. Madhawji R & C. for a pauper. Edgelow G W & Co.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Girdharidas & anr. Jamsetji R & D.

891-12—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatizabai. Tyabji D & Co.

939-12—Smethem B & Co. Parvatibai widow v. Gopal Sudkoji Bole & ors. Vatcha & Co. Payne & Co. for further hearing.

486-13—Wadia G & Co. Purkha Dolla & Co. a firm v. Gulam Hoosein Abdullay & ors. Patell & E. Man. J H & Co.

1317-12—Matubhai J & M. Gulam Hoosein Bandealy Somji v. Mahomed Salleh Cassam & Co. a firm Payne & Co.

223-06—Payne & Co. The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassam & ors. Bhaishanker K & G. for further hearing.

O. S. 620-13—Unwalla P & P. Jijibhoy Sorabji Dubash & anr. v. The Hon'ble the Advocate-Genl. of Bombay. Wadia G & Co., Dastur & Co.

O. S. 769-13—Khambatha & Co. Sonabai Widow v. Shapurji Framji Karanja & ors. Khambatha & Co. Bicknell R & Co. 21-8-13.

498-13—Dikshit & P. Magonlla Ranchod & ors. v. Manecklal Ghellabhai Manecklal & T.

390-13—Little & Co. Messrs. Weld & Co. a firm v. Girdharilal Narayandas. Tyabji D & Co.

O. S. 301-13—Patell & Co. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Roque Steven Pereira v. Rojario Mathaias de Silva alias Rogers Mathaias de Silva & ors. Patell & E G. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 503-13—Patell & E G. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Roque Steven Pereira v. Rogers Mathaias de Silva & ors. Patell & E. G. Bhimji & Co.

699-13—Pest. R K & Co. Grace Edith Hemmingway v. Wilmot Harrison. Little & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

55-13—Tyabji D & Co. Mahomed Umar Abu Miya v. Noor Mahomed Chandbhai. Captain & Vaidya.

510-13—Matubhai J & M. Rahimtullabhai Meherally v. Ruttonsey Ramji.

579-13—Tyabji D & Co. Khushalchand Gopaldas Chinoy & anr. v. Gangaram Beharilal & anr.

608-13—Mulla & Mulla. Dajibhai Dadabhai Barea a firm v. Messrs. C. Fonseca & Sons a firm.

788-13—Captain & V. The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Nanu Narayen Kothare. Nanu & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

822-13—Little & Co. Ayathurai Darilal Mather v. Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey & ors.

835-13—Captain & V. Rahim Bakhash Khooda Bakhush v. Peeraji Moolooji Broker.

836-13—Amin & Desai. The Kathiawad & Ahmedabad, Banking Co., Ltd. v. Kalidas Dhanji.

846-13—Daph. F & D. Bai Bhikubai alias Sonabai & anr. v. Kalliandas Gopaldas.

Undefended new long Causes.

559-13—Jamsetji R & D. Mangaldas Rangildas Engineer v. Bai Amba Laxmi widow & anr.

Before the Prothonotary in his office,

For Investigation of Pauperism.

P. P. No. 14-13—In person. Tookaram Bheroo v. Kanji Dhanji & anr. Bhimji & Co. Part heard.

20-13—In person. Jamsedji Merwanji Mehta v. Edalji Merwanji Mehta & anr. Nanu H & Co.

Smiths 116-12-22-13—In person. Shamshukhan Inooskhan v. Sulleman Joosub & anr.

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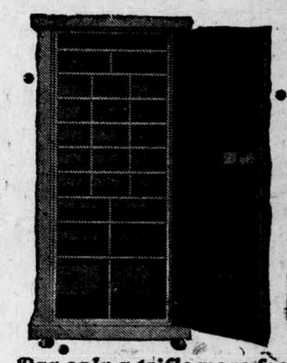

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THE CONTENTS WERE UNINJURED.

UNDER THE SPELL OF VERONAL.

LADY TELLS WHY SHE STOLE FROM A SHOP.

DRUGGED WINE TAKEN IN RESTAURANT.

A lady of independent means, Jane MacLachlan, was fined £10, with £3 3s. costs, at Marlborough-street on September 17, for stealing a black blouse worth 29s. from Messrs. Bourne and Hollingsworth's shop in Oxford-street, says the "Daily News."

The defence was that Miss MacLachlan took the blouse while under the influence of veronal swallowed in some wine in a West End-restaurant, and that she had no intention of stealing it. She told an extraordinary story in the witess-box.

Evidence of the theft was given by a shopwalker, Bessie Unstead, who saw her put the blouse hurriedly into her bag while the assistant serving her had gone for some others, and the manager, Mr. Herbert William Coates, followed her from the shop when she left and asked to see the contents of her bag. She refused to open it at first, but eventually she did so, and the blouse was found. She said: "Can't I give something to charity? I would give anything to have it hushed up."

"I MUST HAVE BEEN MAD."

On the way to the police station she said: "Can I pay for it now and not have any bother? Don't you think they will let me pay? I must have been mad."

Mr. Humphreys, solicitor, appearing for the accused said within the last few months she had lost by death her father, her mother, and two brothers. Following upon that she had a nervous breakdown. When seached at the police station she was found to be in possession of a substantial sum of money. She was a householder and resided at the Hythe, Staines.

The accused, who was dressed in black, gave evidence on oath. As a result of her nervous breakdown, she said she had been unable to sleep. She consulted a doctor, who gave her something containing veronal, and then she consulted another doctor, who ordered her to a nursing home in Baker-street. She was still an inmate there.

The previous afternoon she went out with a friend to Oxford-street, and entered a restaurant, where she opened and read a letter, the contents of which distressed her very much. At the restaurant she took some hock and veronal. After that she left the restaurant and her friend and entered the shop of Messrs. Bourne and Hollingsworth, and there looked at some blouses, but with no intention of buying any.

Feeling very ill, she sat at the blouse counter, and while there one of the black blouses fell from the counter on to her lap. On reaching the belt counter she realised to her surprise that she had got the blouse in her bag. She did not realise to the full extent that she was stealing, and was astounded when the manager came up and charged her with stealing the blouse.

She was very dazed from the moment she entered the shop, she said.

IN A DAZED CONDITION.

In cross-examination by Mr. Barrington Matthews accused said she did not think she was in a fit condition to do shopping, as she was dazed.

She did not suggest that she was the worse for drink. Some instinct she could not account for must have led her to put the black blouse in her bag, she said. She was certainly dazed while sitting at the counter.

She took veronal with the wine at the restaurant for the purpose of calming her nerves, but instead of doing that the veronal dazed her.

The Magistrate: When you found that you had the blouse in your bag why did you not go to the assistant and tell her that you had it in your bag, but that you could not account for how it got there?—I would have done so, but it did not occur to me at the time.

Mr. Matthews: I put it to you that you intended to take the blouse and walk out of the shop with it?

The Prisoner: I might have returned it anonymously by parcel post.

Is it a fact that at the police station you gave a false name and address—of Miss Ure, Ibrox Park, Edinburgh?—Yes.

Mr. Mead: Did you tell your doctor that you were taking these veronal tabloids?—No.

Accused added that she received the letter which upset her at the nursing home, but she did not open it until she had entered the restaurant. After reading the letter she left the restaurant, re-posted the letter to the person who had sent it to her, and then entered the shop.

Mr. Mead: You seem to have had your wits about you to a very great extent, so much so that you re-address the letter, walk from the restaurant and post it, and then go into Messrs. Bourne and Hollingsworth's. How can you say that you were dazed or upset when you do things like that?

Dr. Anstruther Milligan, of 11, Upper Brook-street, W., said he had been attending accused for a week. He advised her to enter the Baker-street Home, so that she could be watched, and he had since ascertained that she took veronal and other drugs to a considerable extent. In his opinion she was not responsible for doing what was alleged against her.

Mr. Mead: In spite of what she herself has said?—Yes.

MADNESS AND METHOD.

Mr. Matthews: Does the taking of the veronal account for her conversations with Mr. Coasts, the shopwalker, and the shop assistant? Is that consistent with her being in a state of mental aberration?—Yes. As I have said, she might have intervals of intelligence.

Mr. Mead: I never saw any neater metod of madness than has been shown in this case. (To the prisoner): What is your annual income?—£150 a year.

Mr. Mead, in fining the accused £10, said: "I have come to the conclusion that the prisoner is responsible in every possible way, mentally and morally, for what she admits she has done. I cannot find anything in the evidence, either her own or that of the witnesses, to show anything but that she was completely sane on this occasion. But I shall take into consideration the fact that she has been unwell, and is doubtless suffering from the effects of the drug habit, which may weaken her moral will, and be an explanation of what has occurred. But to my mind that is not an excuse for her action."

VOLUNTEERING IN INDIA.

Boys of the Panchgani Parsi High School, cadets of the only Indian (Parsi) Volunteer Corps in India.

OUR LITTLE WORLD.

HOW SHALL WE CONSERVE IT?

One of the most valuable papers read to the British Association at Birmingham was that of Professor H. N. Dickson, President of the Geographical Section. It was concerned with a subject which I have on several occasions endeavoured to bring to public attention, writes Mr. L. G. Chiozza Money in the "Daily News." It is intimately concerned with the future, and in some respects with the near future, of mankind. The problem of the recent rise in prices is involved in it. Professor Dickson pointed out, as I have done, that at the beginning of the twentieth century, early in the history of modern science we have already made a considerable draft upon the world's most easily worked materials, and that there may be famine in foods and materials in a not very remote future.

The danger has been brought home to everyone by the rise in prices since 1896. That date proved to be a turning point in economic history, at which the world's demands for primary commodities, organic and inorganic, caught up the exploitation of easily developed resources. Since then we have heard no more of wheat as rubbish prices. Most commodities, but not all commodities, have grown scarcer in relation to demand and some have grown actually scarcer.

THE NEEDS OF THE FUTURE.

But although demand has grown with civilisation, let us take note of the fact that even in the white civilisations poverty is still the lot of the majority. What, then, of the hunger of white men for commodities in the future? And what of the other races, the majority of the world, who, as knowledge spreads, will desire and demand more, and yet more? The world of men grows apace, and every year that passes the population of the world gains by some twenty million souls. If, then, we are already beginning to feel the pinch, how is the world to house an enormously larger population at a higher standard of living?

We have to try to realise that the world we live in is not only small, considered as a satellite of an inferior star, but small even in relation to the needs of men. We have already mapped and explored by far the greater part of the land surface of the world, which occupies only about one-fourth of the earth' surface. All mankind has for a basis no more than about fifty million square miles of land, no small fraction of which is desert, or for other reasons uninhabitable. The parts of the world which are particularly favoured in point of power supplies, whether of coal, or mineral oil, or water, are few. The easily-worked mines of iron, copper, tin, lead, zinc, etc., have been already creamed, with results which have made themselves evident in price. As to timber, the world is using it much more quickly than it is growing it, and we have the extraordinary fact that the United States of America, which had some of the finest forests in the world, has hacked away at them so rapidly that some sorts of wood are scarce in her vast territory. Mr. Roosevelt's Conservation Commission was a recognition of the folly with which our friends across the Atlantic, who think they are clever because they have scraped an easily won natural wealth together in ugly piles, have played ducks and drakes with their resources.

PESSIMISM OR OPTIMISM.

Professor Dickson's address, which I have not before me in detail, is said to have been of a pessimistic character. For my own part, I have a considerable confidence that in spite of the haphazard manner in which industry and commerce have so far deal with this little world of ours, science will be equal to the task of making the world fit to be the home of an enlarged and glorified civilisation. Let us bethink ourselves how matters stood in this country only a hundred and fifty years ago. Britain was then a poor country, the population of which had been stagnant for half a century. The country had few or no industries, and what there were struggled for existence. It was a poor agricultural community in which if all the wealth there was had been shared up the result would have been in England and Wales just 6,000,000 of abjectly poor people. That was before science came to the aid of men, or, rather, it was just at the point at which science was coming to the rescue of men. Iron was first successfully melted with coal by Abraham Darby the younger in 1750. There was your turning-point, with men working greater than they knew, and carrying us on to serfs a coal exploitation, to the need to work coal better to inventions mothered by that need, to steam, to machinery, and so to the comparatively wealthy Britain of today, the Britain which has yet by her side, as though to remind her of what she was, a poor agricultural Ireland which has no coal, and which is therefore deposited by fools who is therefore despised by fools who are rich and others are poor.

I do not think we need doubt that science, which has enabled forty-five ed Kingdom at a much higher general standard of comfort than a much smaller population could afford without the aid of science five generations ago, may be relied upon to do greater miracles still. It is true that the work of science has been ill-used. Trade has been provided with weapons which it has used very much as a little boy uses a new pen-knife. There could be no apter parallel to illustrate what ignorant men have done with the world's timber and its oil, and its ores, and its great tracts of virgin fertility. But the folly and the waste could not proceed far without the price being paid.

RED RUBBER.

Rubber was a case in point, which neatly illustrates the general case. The world's rubber was wasted and despoiled, and general in shame and bloodshed. Then rubber grew scarce, and prices rose to famine point. Then came the pouring of capital into the rubber trade, and the cultivation of rubber. Now we have rubber rapidly falling in price, as supply more than overtakes a growing demand. And the chemist now promises us synthetic rubber, as he has already given us synthetic indigo.

Even in regard to ignorganic materials science is not likely to fail us. The need for employment of inferior ores will stimulate invention. Moreover, we are, as it were, trembling on the verge of new discoveries. The old dream of the alchemist, the transmutation of metals may yet come to be an accomplished fact.

But if the optimistic view is to be justified, if mankind is to rise to a better mastery of his world—hay, if men are to avoid in the near future the consequences of an unintelligent commercialism—the Governments of men must take stock of the natural resources of the nations committed to their care, and instead of resigning rich tracts of territory to private speculators, as the British Empire is doing at this moment, aim at the scientific national and international development of the world's material wealth.

Colonel Tod, 7th Lancers, succeeds Colonel Cobbe as General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, at Army Headquarters.

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THE LONELY MONARCH.

"THE SPORTING HAPSBURGS:" THEIR HISTORY, THEIR TRAGEDY, THEIR ROMANCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

VIENNA, Oct. 11.

The Empire-Kingdom of Austria Hungary is not so well-known as a happy hunting-ground as are other more widely advertised countries of Europe. Nevertheless, the chase in many varieties occupies a great number of Austrians, Hungarians and others who live in the dominions of Emperor Francis Joseph.

The Emperor, who is often spoken of as the most lonely monarch in Europe, is himself a famous shot and is descended from a race of keen sportsmen. It was, in fact, on a hunting expedition that the first Hapsburg to come into prominence met with an adventure which helped him to the Crown of what was then "The Holy Roman Empire of German Nationality."

Rudolf von Hapsburg was a simple German baron who led a quiet life in his castle, Hapsburg, among the Alps, and did not concern himself with the troubles which rent the Empire into warring factions. He was riding home one evening after a day's hunting when he came to a swollen mountain torrent. The tinkling of a little bell on the further bank attracted his attention. He saw a priest and an accompanying acolyte carrying the viaticum of some dying sinner, and their way was barred by the stream. Rudolf von Hapsburg set the priest upon his horse and not only helped him safely across but escorted him cap in hand, meekly and on foot, to his destination. The recital of this graceful act to the German Princes assembled for the election of an Emperor is said to have induced them to vote in favor of Rudolf von Hapsburg. At any rate, Rudolf was crowned Emperor and managed a very difficult Empire with considerable skill.

His sporting proclivities descended to those who came after. The Empire extended as one Hapsburg after another following the motto *"Bella gerant alii, tu, felix Austria, nube,"* added to it by marrying wisely.

Thus the Empire of Kaiser Franz Josef is greater in extent than any other European State, save Russia, and wherever you go in it you will find a "Jagd-Schloss," a shooting-box, where the mighty lodge when following their favourite sport.

Whitewashed, with red-tiled roofs, and flanked by little round towers, these castles stand among clumps of trees in the fertile Duchies of Austria, or rise up on a mountain side dark with fir trees. They look so peaceful, but heavy cares intrude even here, and the spirit of the place is not in harmony with its outward semblance.

The guns had hardly ceased speaking in the Balkans when Emperor Francis Joseph sought rest and peace in his castle among the Alps near Ischl.

When Archduchess Sophie, the Emperor's mother, bought this chalet it was a very unpretentious place, with scarcely enough room for the owner and none at all for the household servants. But it has gradually been added to, chiefly to provide room for the growing families of his Majesty's two daughters, until to-day it has become quite a respectably good-sized house. But it still retains its original simple character. Every room looks as if it were lived in. There's everything for use and nothing for show. The furniture and fittings all belong to the locality, and indeed most of the contents of the villa were made in the neighbourhood.

The halls and reception room are fitted with trophies of the chase, chiefly magnificent antler heads, all bearing evidence of the Emperor's hunting prowess. Each head is carefully mounted, and bears a brass plate telling the date and place where the animal was killed. The Imperial owner's living apartments are as simple as, or even simpler than, the other rooms. He sleeps on a small camp bedstead, and a big workmanlike-looking writing table is the principal article of furniture in his study. The only really magnificent thing about the place is its charming situation and its superb views from every window and balcony, embracing a panorama of mountain and forest, with well-kept lawns and terraces and flower gardens in the immediate foreground.

Francis Joseph's daily life is in perfect harmony with these plain surroundings. He rises between four and five every morning, and after a cup of coffee and roll, without even butter, goes straight to his desk and begins the work of the day. Couriers from Vienna are constantly coming with dispatches from the Foreign Office and documents from the War Office and other Ministries requiring the Sovereign's attention and signature. Although far away from the seat of Government he cannot escape the affairs of State.

Usually the Emperor works steadily until about eight o'clock, when he goes for a quiet stroll in the forest for an hour or so. Then he returns to his desk, and about half-past nine has a sort of light preliminary lunch, a chop or cutlet, with one glass of beer. This is brought on a tray to his writing desk, and is not permitted to interfere with the progress of his work. With occasional interruptions work goes on until mid-day, when a family luncheon is served.

No matter what delicacies may be on the table, Francis Joseph confines himself to a slice of "Rindflesh," that boiled beef of which the Austrians are so fond. But it has to be very good, the Emperor being as particular about the cut and quality as any Viennese citizen.

One glass of Austrian wine, red or white as he may fancy, or the doctor may direct, but never more than one, is all that he drinks. This is followed by a mild cigar, smoked from a long holder to keep the smoke out of the eyes. At one time the Emperor was very fond of good Virginia cigars, but his physicians cut off that form of enjoyment.

In the afternoon, between four and five o'clock, a carriage is brought round and the Emperor goes on a long drive through the forest. He never fails to take his gun along, and usually manages to have a little shooting on the way. If the weather is favourable he may stay out three or four hours, returning home about eight.

As a rule, he avoids the formal evening dinner party, and has a modest supper in his study, going to bed about nine, sometimes even sooner. Such is the even tenor of his Majesty's lonely life at Ischl, except upon the days when he is hunting.

Hunting is the Emperor's one form of amusement. He never goes to races, and doesn't care at all for cards. But he is always ready for a shooting expedition. He began early, killing his first stag as a boy of fourteen.

The Imperial shooting parties at Ischl are organized with the greatest care and forethought. The Emperor himself plans every detail and settles the position each gun is to take. Everything is done in the most precise order. And at the same time it is all as simple as possible. There are no hot luncheons or champagne and no superfluous Court lackeys are taken along.

The start is made sometimes overnight, or at any rate very early in the morning. A special train takes the hunters the first stage of the journey. Then carriages are used as far as the road is available. After this ponies may be employed up to a point in the mountains where the real climbing begins.

On these excursions he wears the ordinary country garb of the Styrian peasants. A grey jacket of "Lodon," an all-wool fabric made in the Tyrol; leather breeches, which leave the knees bare, thick stockings and heavy hobnailed boots and a Tyrolean hat with plumes make up the entire costume. The Emperor wears only two kinds of clothes, a military uniform or this shooting costume. Of uniforms he has, of course, an endless store, but it is doubtful whether he has any "civilian" garb at all.

Attractive, however, as these hunting expeditions may seem, his castle in the Alps in reality is the haunt of great loneliness. Here is an old man who has lost most of those things that men hold dear. His wife, Empress Elizabeth, a fearless horsewoman, was murdered on one of those restless wanderings to which she was driven by the events of that awful 30th of January, 1889, when their son, Crown Prince Rudolf, died a violent death. The real facts of the case are known to few and were of such a nature that the Emperor, good Catholic as he is, preferred to let the world believe that Rudolf had killed himself.

One of the Crown Prince's foresters still lives near the scene of the tragedy. He tells of those wild nights when after a day's shooting the Prince would be driven at a reckless gallop to Vienna, returning to shoot in the morning, snatching what sleep he could on the way. But when you ask that forester about that 30th of January he shakes his head and walks away. So when the Emperor returns home after a day spent hunting in the mountains, it is a very lonely old man who sits brooding in the castle among the fir trees.

Emperor Francis Joseph entered on his heritage sixty-five years ago when his predecessor resigned, being no longer able to cope with the increasing difficulties of sovereignty. Hungary was then in open rebellion. Not many years later Austria was obliged to assist Prussia in dismembering gallant little Denmark. Two years after this Austria suffered defeat at the hands of her ally in the preceding war. The short was which ended in the Peace of Prague laid the foundations of a rival Empire of German nationality and left to Kaiser Franz Josef a gregation of divers nationalities—Germans, Magyars, Poles, Czechs, and Slavs of all kinds, with a sprinkling of other races. Numerically the Germans are in a minority compared with the heterogeneous mass which makes up the population of the Dual Monarchy.

Religious differences made themselves felt from time to time, for though Roman Catholics preponderate, there are many Protestants, a large number of the Greek Orthodoxy, and, in Galicia especially, a seething mass of Jews to complicate the already intricate affairs of the State. And it is this question of religion which is now becoming more insistent.

During his long reign the Emperor's tact has helped to solve many difficult problems, but as his life draws to its close these problems threaten to become more acute. The reason is to be found in the strict laws which govern Austrian succession. Direct descendant of the Emperor Francis Joseph there is none, so the Crown goes to his nephew, Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

This Heir to the throne entered into a morganatic marriage with a very able and ambitious lady who was raised to the rank of Countess, and subsequently Duchess, in order to give her some standing at the Imperial Court. However, she ranks below the youngest member of the Imperial family, and no son of hers can inherit the Imperial Crown. There is no such restriction according to the laws of Hungary or Bohemia, so a son of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife Duchess Hochberg is eligible for the Crown of these two component parts of the complex Empire-Kingdom.

There is only one power on earth that could influence the law of Austria's succession, and that power rests in the hands of the Pope. Therefore the Duchess Hochberg has induced the Archduke to exert all his influence to further the ambitions of the Church of Rome. In this the Archduke is supported by the high nobility and by a large majority of the army and the bureaucracy. But this movement is towards reaction and in conflict with the ideals of the industrial and commercial classes; so here are the seeds of further trouble.

Even if the Pope interferes and makes possible the succession of a son of the Duchess Hochberg to the Imperial Crown, he will demand as payment a strict control over the policy of the Empire, and will seek to influence the educational system to serve his purposes. This again will clash with the views held by the progressive parties, many of whom have been educated in Germany and send their sons out of the country for the same purpose in ever-increasing numbers.

Again, if the Pope declines to interfere, Hungary and Bohemia might conceivably elect a son of Archduke Francis Ferdinand as their King, leaving the Imperial Crown and the Hapsburg dominions to someone who fulfils the exacting conditions which govern Austrian succession. This would mean the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and would be one of the greatest calamities in history.

In order to avoid this disaster, Emperor Francis Joseph found a suitable wife for yet another nephew, Archduke Charles Francis Joseph. The latter is young and very childish, the despair of those who have set their hopes upon him, for he shows as yet no promise of being able to grapple with the serious task that may be his some day. He is also intensely bigoted and therefore little likely to reconcile the progressives.

His wife, Princess Lita, is very capable and knows how to hold her own. There is no love lost between her and Duchess Hochberg, over whom she takes precedence, and consequently the Court is divided into factions which are not without influence in the country and certainly do not make for peace and contentment.

As yet the Army holds with Archduke Francis Ferdinand, for he is in high command, whereas his cousin is much his junior in army-rank, and the strong personality of Duchess Hochberg still counts for much. So the factions of the Court go on divergent ways and leave the aged Emperor troubled and very lonely in his castle at Ischl.

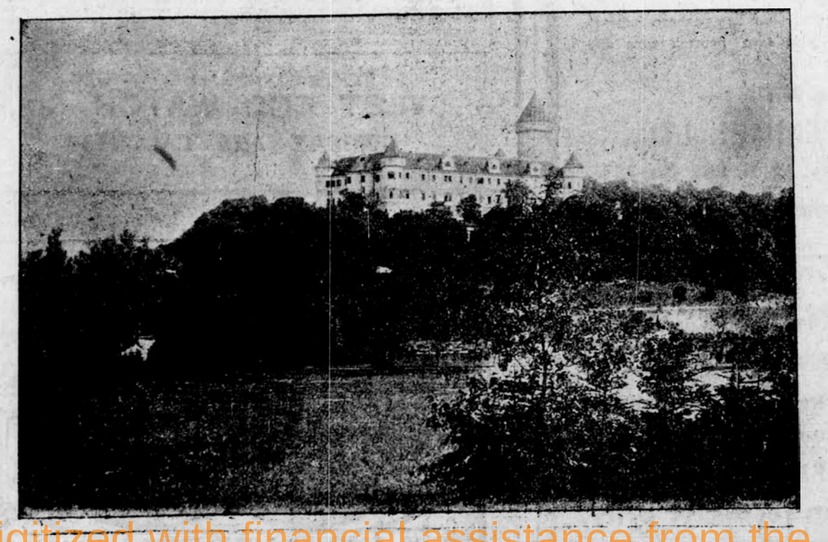
And at Konopist, the favourite country seat of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, a fair exterior hides many troubles. The castle embowered among trees looks out over broad rich fields and forests, the haunts of stag and red deer. The country folk see their future Sovereign returning from a good day's sport, hear of his skill as a shot, tell each other of the big bags that have fallen to his gun and envy him or are pleased each according to his nature. But they know little of the current below the shining surface. They cannot feel the sickening pain of thwarted ambition, nor realize the subtle poison of Court intrigue.

It is as well that they do not, that the great majority of the Emperor's people go about their business without worrying about the many questions which cast their shadows on those Imperial sportsmen who live in the white-washed castles amid forests and among the mountains. For after all there is generally a way out of difficulties, and though the troubles that beset the Dual Monarchy seem enormous when seen at close quarters, they grow perceptibly less when viewed in that State's relations to other countries.

There are few other European States—two perhaps—which would care to see the strength and dignity of Austria-Hungary seriously impaired. For this season, and because of the sound sense and self-reliance which his people have learned from Kaiser Franz Josef, there is every hope that his Empire will overcome its difficulties and maintain its dignity and worth under one sporting Hapsburg after another.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH,
who spends lonely days at Ischal hunting and thinking.

ARCHDUKE FRANCIS FERDINAND,
heir to the Austrian throne, whose morganatic marriage still causes grave complications at the Imperial Court.



Konopist, the favourite Country-seat of Austria's future Kaiser.

INSECT LIFE.

A MASTER INTERPRETER'S LABOURS.

Fabre has been called the Insect's Homer. Had he been likened to him who wrote the Georgics the comparison would have been more apt. He it is whose "Social Life of the Insect World" produced in England feelings akin to those aroused in France by the "Souvenirs Entomologiques." So far the complete works of the author are not known to us, but the appearance of a volume by Dr. C. V. Legros Fabre, "Poet of Science" (Fisher Unwin, 10s. 6d. net), will do much to kindle that personal interest that is a forerunner of a deeper study, let wiseacres and dullards say what they will.

HEREDITY.

Henri Fabre was born in 1823. His parents were small farmers, and at the age of seven he went to the school of his godfather, Pierre Ricard, who in addition to educating the youth of Saint Leons, was barber, bell-ringer, and singer in the choir. Five years later the father removed to set up a cafe at Rodez, and Henri served Mass at the local church to pay his fees to the town school. Four years later the family trekked to Toulouse. But soon disaster came. He worked casually, at one time selling lemons at a fair. He lived frugally, but even then managed to study nature, even to buy the poems of Reboul, the baker poet, with a few sous. Indeed literally as a tramp, he went in for a competitive examination for a bursary at the Ecole Normale, at Avignon. He won the first place, and exchanged the broad highway for the by no means royal road of education. Thence followed his first combet with accepted ideas:—

In the middle of his second year he was declared idle, and even marked as an insufficient pupil and of mediocre intelligence. Stung to the quick, he begged as a favour that he should be given the opportunity of following the third year's course in the six months that remained, and he made such an effort that at the end of the year he victoriously won his superior certificate.

The humdrum routine of arithmetic, geometry, and writing left him cold, and his best time and thought were given to natural history, which was not only untaught at Avignon, but actually unknown.

LEARNING A LANGUAGE.

He was fond of Virgil, also of Horace. He learned Greek also, and apparently reached his end by the most direct means:—

Take Virgil, a dictionary, and a grammar, and translate from Latin into French for ever and for ever; to make a good version you need only common sense and very little grammatical knowledge or other pedantic accessories.

Thus he advised his younger brother to study, and no doubt this was his own method. At the age of nineteen Fabre left school with the diploma that enabled him to become a teacher. For £28 a year he was expected to import to the youth of Carpentras the mental scraps that he had picked up at Avignon:—

"It was a laborious life, full of distasteful and repugnant duties. We can readily imagine, with the aid of the striking picture which Fabre has drawn for us, what life was in these surroundings, and what the teaching was "Between four high walls I see the court, a sort of bear-pit where the scholars quarrelled for the space beneath the boughs of a plane tree; all around opened the class-rooms, oozing with damp and melancholy, like so many wild-beasts' cages, deficient in light and air . . . . for seats, a plank fixed to the wall . . . in the middle a chair, the rushes of the seat departed, a blackboard, and a stick of chalk."

And all the time he was accumulating the knowledge that Europe is glad to welcome. He taught algebra without having learnt it. At home he rigged up his own laboratory for physics, with pipe-bowls for crucibles, and aniseed flasks for retorts.

THE MAN'S HEART.

Fabre brought to his work the soul of a poet and the brain of a scientist. He worked hard to discover, observe, and classify the various insects, birds, and animals. Without hope of material reward he toiled. And he never faltered, year in and year out, with his task of supporting a wife and family. He married young. By the time he was thirty-two he had seven children. His income was small. For a time he held an appointment at Ajaccio, which brought his £72, but bad health drove him back to Avignon, so that at the time of his greatest need he had but £64 in salary. He was a good son to his old father, whom he kept with him until his death. But he had one fault, this fine old naturalist. He shot larks, and had a passion for killing birds. Dr. Legros sees in this only another example of his natural scientific zeal. To us it is a cruel habit, though a man who does no worse in a long life need not fear criticism.

A PASTEUR TALE.

In 1865 the great Pasteur visited him with a view to checking the plague that was destroying silk-worms, of which apparently he knew nothing. He pumped Fabre, who of course knew all about it. Had Fabre been a wordly man he would have pleaded ignorance. For Pasteur treated him in a thoroughly "sterilised" manner, asked to see his wine-cellar, without having the tact to see that Fabre was a terribly poor man, and failed to recognise an equal in his own domain. But Victor Duruy, Minister of Public Instruction, discovered Fabre, brought him from Avignon to Paris and made him chevalier of the Legion of Honour. He was, too, presented to the Emperor, who treated him courteously. The result of all this was that Fabre was able to get published a number of text books, as well as to prepare his famous studies of entomology. Duruy happened to be the father of modern popular education in France, so that the change could not have happened at a better time.

JOHN STUART MILL.

But this happy period passed. Professional jealousy and the death of Duruy ended in the dismissal of Fabre on the ground that his scientific teaching was subversive of the Faith. A more ridiculous charge to bring against a man who revealed the wonders of Nature, with poetic phrase and scientific accuracy, would be difficult to imagine. And just as these foolish pseudo-believers forsook him, so the great philosopher, John Stuart Mill, took him up. It will be remembered that Mill at a mature age had married Mrs. Harriett Taylor. For seven short years they lived an absolutely happy life. And it was in a measure through his wife that Mill became the father of women's emancipation in England. Mrs. Mill died at Avignon, and there, in the place beloved by her, the unhappy philosopher lived in memory, deriving what consolation he could and returning from time to time to activities in England. At Avignon he had come to know Fabre, and when the latter was driven from Paris, the two collected specimens together. At the time of the crash Mill lent Fabre £120 without security. This tided over the calamity, and the loan was repaid shortly before the philosopher's death.

AT SERIGNAN.

For many years the old Nature poet has lived quietly at a country cottage at Serignan. At the age of fifty-eight he lost his first wife. Two years later he married a young girl of the country, who has brought him three children. Much of this book, admirably translated by Bernard Miall, is devoted to a description of his life and an analysis of his work. Here, free from care at last, he receives the tributes of admiration that are his due:—

"His work having brought him at last just enough to enable him to give himself the pleasure of becoming, in his turn, a proprietor, he had acquired, for a modest sum, this dilapidated dwelling and this deserted spot of ground; barren land, given over to couch-grass, thistles and brambles; a sort of 'accursed spot to which no one would have confided even a pinch of turnip seed.' A piece of water in front of the house attracted all the frogs in the neighbourhood; the screech owl moved from the tops of the plane trees, and numerous birds, no longer disturbed by the presence of man, had domiciled themselves in the lilacs and the cypresses. A host of insects had seized upon the dwelling, which had long been deserted."

Three years ago literary and scientific France honoured the old man by a sort of Festival deputation. Rostand, Romain Rolland and others joined, though public bodies did not respond. Yet he is happy in the retrospection of a life work in its kind unique. And this popular recognition won the tribute of his tears.

NEW CANCER "CURE."

THORIUM WASTE OF GAS MANTLES.

All Germany, writes "The Times" Munich correspondent, is obsessed with the idea of procuring mesothorium to be used as a panacea for cancer. It is stated to have the power of emanating rays similar to but much more effective than radium, and the cost seems to be almost as great.

The substance is derived from the thorium waste in the manufacture of are pierced. The silver box is then portions enclosed within a silver covering in which extremely small holes are pierced. The siver box is then placed upon the part affected with cancerous growth, and is said slowly but effectually to remove traces of disease.

There is hardly a town of importance in the country which has not voted a large sum from the public funds for the purpose of purchasing some of the costly material, and where public funds are not forthcoming concerts, bazaars, and such like means are adopted for-raising money for the same purpose.

Medical men to whom I have spoken, adds the correspondent, seem to favour the movement for procuring mesothorium, but I have not been fortunate enough to meet a medical man who has actually tried it. Surgeons, on the other hand, are not unanimous in their opinions. A leading surgeon informed me that so far as he could judge the new product may have beneficial effects in many cases, just as radium is also beneficial, but he could find no proof that it is an actual panacea, and, in fact, he is rather sceptical about the claims made for it; this view is also taken by one or two leading practitioners in the north.

The surgeon referred to one case of gastro-cancer where the mesothorium box, to which a cord was attached, was lowered into the stomach; the patient bit through the cord and swallowed it, and was at once operated upon for the purpose of recovering the valuable box. My informant stated that one might conceivably be a little prejudiced by reading the report of this case, but thought that it might be as well to reserve a final opinion on the merits of the remedy until there were more *data* to go upon instead of at once deciding in its favour, as appears to have been done by all laymen and most medical men.

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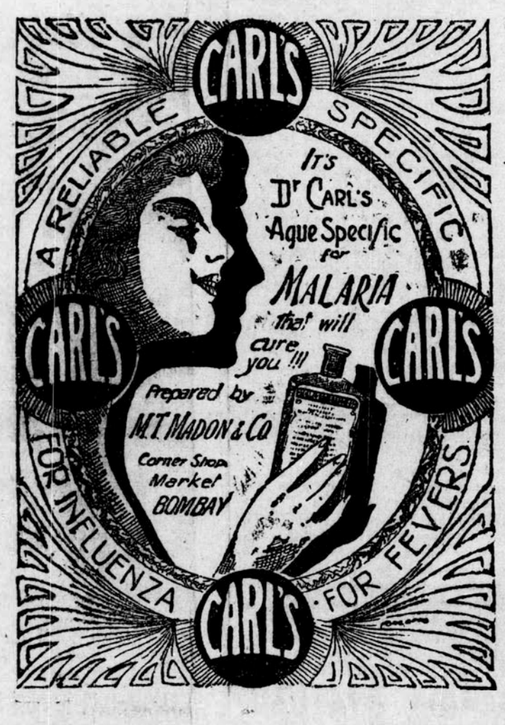
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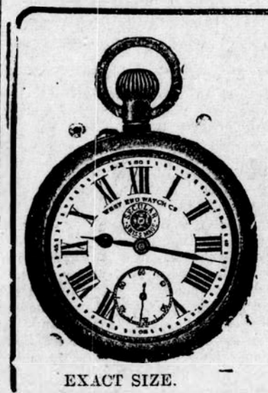

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